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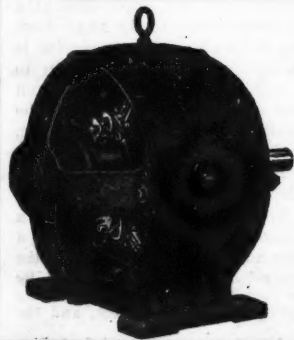
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THE KNIFE IN TRENCH WARFARE.

A strong advocate for the recognition by the British War Department of the knife as a part of the infantry equipment is Col. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., V.D. He says in a recent number of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution that the knife has been unofficially recognized by battalion commanders and those serving under them as a valuable adjunct to equipment for trench combat, and this is proved, he says, by the fact that many officers and soldiers have armed themselves with knives for close fighting purposes.

It frequently happens that when a man gets into a trench, an enemy, or more than one enemy, may be close to him or come round from a traverse and get close to him. There may even be a jam-up of friends and foes, crowded together so closely that the rifle and bayonet cannot be thrust out or drawn back, so as to present a chance of a bayonet stroke being given. How, in such circumstances, can the bayonet be effective? Common sense leads to the certainty that in lines of trenches into which men leap down in attack, enemies may come from traverses or dug-outs, and a crowd be caused.

The trench knife need not be large or long. The blade should be about three and one-half to four inches long. It should have a rough or grooved handle. The position in which it should be placed is very important. The blade should be in a sheath made fast to the jacket close to the left armpit. It can then be drawn instantly, so as to give a powerful back-handed stroke no matter how close up the foe might be.

In a crowd it may be difficult to get at or to draw it, and while doing so the soldier cannot protect himself. When out, it can only be used by the elbow being drawn back, so as to give a forward push. There may be no room to draw back so as to give an effective thrust. A thrust forward is also not so telling a stab, and is more easily pushed aside, than a swinging back-handed blow.

It is only necessary to add further that to prevent the knife being lost in the trench "scrum" a lanyard should be made fast to the hilt, passed through a spring loop at the belt, and brought up to a fastening at the shoulder. In drawing the knife the cord would slip free of the spring loop. Thus, even if the knife were from any cause to be dropped from the hand, it would not be lost.

ADVANTAGES OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

George Creel, chairman of the recently created Committee on Public Information, contributes an able article, "Four Million Citizen Defenders," to the May issue of Everybody's Magazine, in which he speaks of universal training as not only a measure of military preparedness, but also "a health insurance policy for America." He speaks of the enormous advantage of universal military service for America over the ancient and unsatisfactory volunteer and draft system, and says: "The system means a National Army of 4,000,000 trained, fully equipped de-

fenders; ultimately it will mean a nation of citizen soldiers, every man fit and ready to fight for his country instantly, precisely, and efficiently. It gives democracy because it makes no discrimination between rich and poor, brave and indifferent; it gives reliability because it furnishes America with exact figures instead of hazy estimates; it gives efficiency because it permits training and purchase of equipment in time of peace; it gives fitness because the service year takes the chalk out of bones and the water out of blood; it gives economy because it does away with the need of a large standing army."

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., in the same magazine writes: "The volunteer system can not now, under the most favorable circumstances, produce anything like the number of men required for the national defense. It is undemocratic, unreliable, inefficient, and extravagant. It is undemocratic because it shifts the burden of national defense from the shoulders of the many, where it belongs, to the shoulders of the few whose financial condition in life, or whose patriotism, impels them to offer themselves to accept the risks and hardships of war. Furthermore, instead of unifying our people to the extent where all individuals are willing to undergo sacrifice for the national good, it affords great opportunity for the selfish and unpatriotic to stay at home in time of war and to fatten on the adversity of the nation and on the necessities of the families of better men who have volunteered for the country's defense."

THE AIRPLANE CATAPULT.

The catapult apparatus for launching airplanes from shipboard is described by P.A. Surg. G. F. Cottle, U.S.N., in the annual sanitary report of U.S.S. North Carolina, that is printed in the U.S. Naval Bulletin for April. Dr. Cottle says of the catapult:

"This apparatus is planned to hurl into space a heavier-than-air flying machine with the aviator seated at the wheel, and to hurl it from the ship's deck at a speed sufficient to allow the machine to fly away from the ship without touching the water. The apparatus is composed of a track, a compressed-air cylinder, a car to run on the track, and a cable connected with the piston of the air cylinder at one end and with the car at the other end. The pilot takes his seat, starts his motor, and when the propeller is spinning at top speed the air is allowed to rush into its cylinder, the cable is pulled upon, and the airplane with its pilot is pulled along the track toward the stern of the ship in such a manner that in the distance of 103.25 feet it acquires a velocity of forty-five miles an hour. At the end of the track the tripping device releases the airplane and by means of its momentum plus the thrust of its rapidly revolving propeller it leaves the car, the track, and the ship and flies away.

"The apparatus must have many more trials before it can be said to be reasonably safe for the pilot, and then must be subjected to tests at sea, with the rolling and pitching of the ship as a factor before it can become a reasonably useful and safe appurtenance of the flying game.

"This ship has now for nearly two and one-half years been associated quite directly with the aviation game, and it has been possible to observe aviators closely. Ships from which aviators operate should at all times have in the water during flying operations a fast motor boat and in the boat a specially trained hospital corpsman, and the machines should be kept under observation

at all times, so that any accident can be immediately attended by the motor boat.

"It is my belief that people differ in the rapidity of their perceptions and in the speed of their psychomotor reaction to visual, auditory and tactile impressions, and that those who are distinctly slow in these respects are not good material from which to make aviators. It is also my belief that there are people whose emotional control is poor and that these people are poor material from which to make aviators. At present the only measure of these qualities is found in the vaguely defined yet real estimate of a student aviator's abilities formed by his flying teacher and described by him as the student's ability or lack of ability to get the 'air feel.'"

DEWEY AND THE OFFENSIVE IN WARFARE.

(From Our Paris Correspondent.)

The passing of Admiral Dewey into immortality, where he has joined Paul Jones, Farragut and all those who make up the glorious traditions of enterprise and bravery of the American Navy, has received ample notice in Paris service journals, stress being laid on the sagacity and firmness with which the American "grand chef" dealt with Boche impudence and treachery at Manila and especially on his exceptional qualities as a leader. He is recognized to have possessed to the full those rare characteristics of the strong man of action only to be found in great sea conquerors; namely, indomitable will and spirit of offensive à outrance, love of risks tempered by cool judgment and served by complete professional skill, ranking, in fact, among those perfect leaders which Napoleon described as carré (square) in which brain power was on a par with natural courage and dash, "le courage égal à l'esprit."

Admiral Dewey's career is, at this stage, a timely reminder that boldness is a primary qualification in chiefs, that navies are made great not so much by number and size of ships as by the superior valor and value of the human element, that offense sometimes against apparently overwhelming odds has invariably proved the key to victory. As noted in the Naval and Military Record "Nelson's fame as the greatest seaman who ever lived is due solely to his contempt for danger and to the deplorable habit he had contracted of never counting the enemy before battle. Had he reflected a bit more, computed possible risks, pondered and weighed matters a little more, there would have been no Trafalgar, no Nile, no Copenhagen, and the history of Europe would have been changed. From the standpoint of mere prudence, his tactics were decidedly risky and blamable and, as luck would have it, they invariably succeeded. Suffren was another imprudent leader in dashing against superior British forces at La Praya and in the East Indies, and his captains knew better than to share in his sin against the sacred instinct of self-preservation; and yet he is usually termed "le plus grand marin de la France."

If prudence counted for anything in war, Dewey would have met with disaster in Manila Bay. Courbet would similarly have found a watery grave in Fushu river (China, 1885), and the Bory-Dartige du Fournet mad raid on Bangkok (Siam, 1893), would have ended badly. The strange, noteworthy fact is that naval as well as military history is all through a demonstration of how "Audaces Fortuna juvat." Most of the great defeated in history have been over prudent, calculating, wise men, whose only mistake was to consent and have anything to do with a game so essentially risky and unsafe as the art of war that requires prompt decision and execution rather than deep and long thinking, indomitable will and energy rather than high literary and scientific attainments. Unworthy leaders of the Villeneuve, Persano, Cervera type, all fear and hesitation, may be said to have been defeated morally and mentally before the contest began.

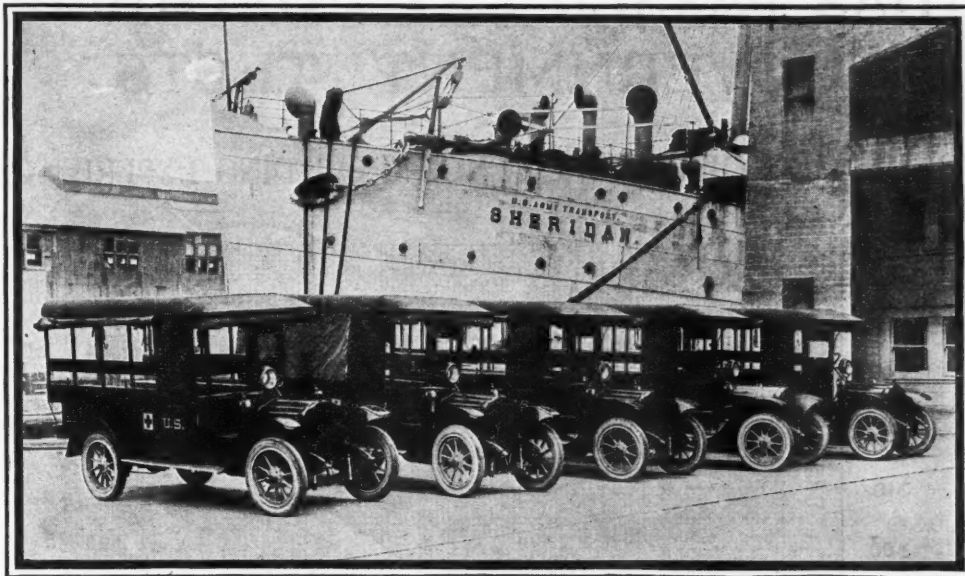
Next to daring, dogged perseverance goes towards making for success. Nelson at Copenhagen is a good illustration of this, but history is teeming with instances in which a few more hours or minutes of mighty efforts would have totally changed results. Which suggested to Admiral Daveluy, the well known disciple of Admiral Mahan, the idea of having inscribed on board French warships next to the inspiring words "Honneur et Patrie," the more businesslike sentence: "C'est le plus sûr qui gagne" (To the stronger will, the victory). It is a question of the all round conditions necessary to success in war have ever been better summed up than by Napoleon in his instructions to General Lauriston (1804): "Souvenez-vous toujours de ces trois choses: Réunion de forces, activité, ferme résolution de pécher avec gloire." (Ever remember three golden rules: concentrate your forces, preserve the initiative and have the firm will to perish with glory rather than to accept defeat!) Principles that will remain immutably true, whatever changes are made in the armament and tactics.

SEA POWER THE DECISIVE FACTOR.

The unbounded Boche wrath against Great Britain is fully justified. Gigantic battles are taking place on land entailing millions of casualties, yet it is the command of the sea which is every day, every hour, deciding of the ultimate issue of the conflict. It is seapower which slowly but surely is starving and weakening the Fatherland, while permitting an uninterrupted stream of reinforcements, matériel and provisions to flow to France. It is sea power which keeps up Allied prestige in the eyes of cowed and hesitating neutrals, and without ceasing increases its pressure and influence. Whereas Belgium, Serbia and Roumania have been almost swept out of existence, and France and Russia are partly invaded and have grievously suffered, British sea-might alone is emerging from the tempest greater, more absolute than ever before, and is the means through which Allied losses can always be repaired, while Teutonic losses are irretrievable.

There never was a more conclusive demonstration of the truth of the Mahan doctrine, and also of the superiority the surface ship has preserved and will continue to preserve for the reason that alone it fully meets military and nautical requirements, viz., the power to see and effectively hit at very long ranges, the highest practicable speed and the aptitude to fight in all weathers under all conditions; all the more so as practical immunity to underwater attack has been shown to be no longer an utopia provided large displacements are resorted to and the necessary sacrifices are made to the anti-submarine protection of the hull. In the future still more than in the past navies will be the trumpcards of nations in the diplomatic game, and naval development will continue to be primarily a matter of finance. Which, of course, will mean for Uncle Sam, if he should so decide, the premier influence in the world, and an influence susceptible of serving the interests of international equity and peace infinitely more than the empty verbiage of ignorant

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American peace dreamers that elicited on this side of the Atlantic only indifference and contempt.

In truth, the far-seeing Germans, who organized, on thoroughly scientific lines, their long prepared aggression, were well aware of the primary importance of sea power, apparently left nothing to chance and patiently waited to have realized over France a substantial maritime superiority before forcing on the conflict. Our republic may boast of having in her Breton seamen, from childhood trained to battle with the great ocean in its worst moods, a human element much superior to the German. On the other hand, it is a fact well known to all observers that our peace-loving republic with her perpetual Parliamentary squabbles and ministerial crises (sixty-one since 1870) is denied the advantages of competence and stability in the direction that belong to autocratic Germany and make, as everybody knows, for real efficiency and progress and well employed expenditure. War found the French fleet excellently prepared for gun contests, with a matériel in good condition and well trained crews eager for the fray, but without battle cruisers, without modern cruisers and with flotillas numerically insufficient.

LESSON OF THE DANTON.

The 18,000-ton Danton, that foundered victim to two Boche torpedoes in some thirty minutes, was the second type of French ship to have been fitted with anti-torpedo longitudinal bulkheads of only two inches in thickness, though weighing 500 tons per ship and entailing an additional displacement of 12,000 tons. She was, in this respect, an improvement of the 8,000-ton Henri IV. (1899) and French built Tsarevitch of 13,000 tons, and, despite her fate, embodied in germs the sound principles of anti-

submarine defense developed later in the Normandie and in the new United States super-dreadnoughts which, it is believed, would survive a double torpedo blow.

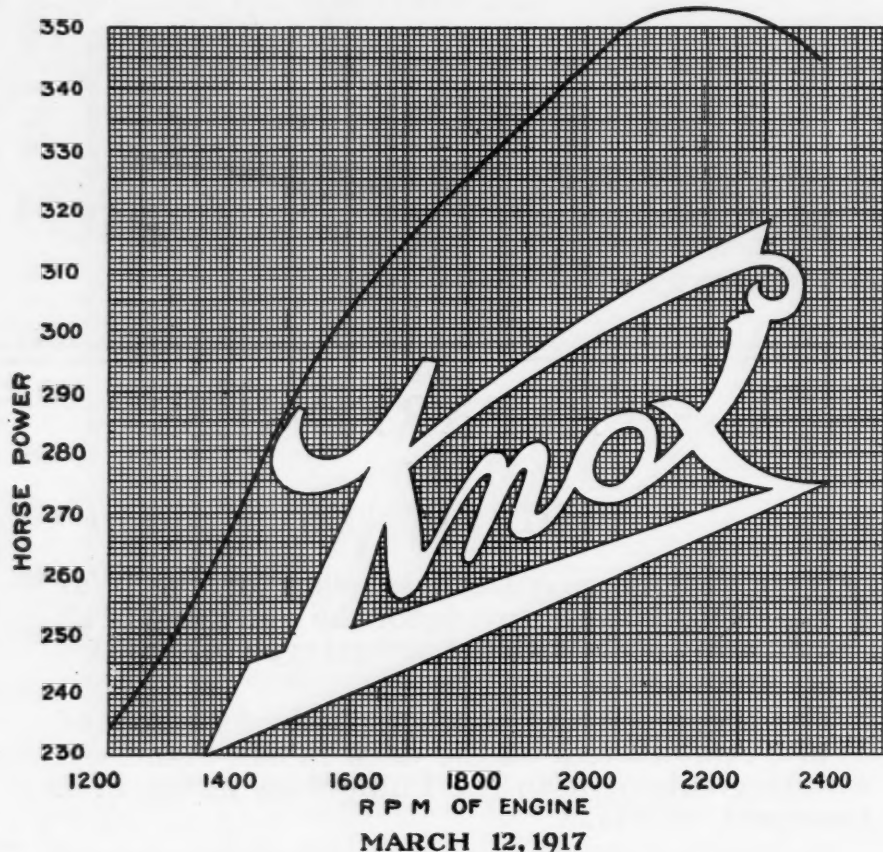
J. B. GAUTREAU.

Lieut. Col. James B. Allison, 2d South Carolina Infantry (captain, U.S.A.), declares his belief that "universal military training will raise the standard of citizenship of this country from fifty to seventy-five per cent. in ten years."

The St. Nicholas Club has made arrangements to hold a series of classes in navigation at the club house, 7 West 44th street, New York on Thursday evening of each week, at nine o'clock. The classes, which began April 26, will be in charge of Lieut. John Walter Wilcox, jr., U.S.N., a member of the club, who has volunteered his services. The course will be practical in nature, each man doing, as far as practicable, actual work on the chart. The course will cover: Piloting, dead reckoning, charts and their uses and corrections, the compass, the compass error and its determination, the log, the lead, etc. Ten periods of instruction will complete the course. The fixing of the ship's position by observations of the heavenly bodies will not be taken up. The aim will be to provide a course that will enable those taking it to successfully navigate a ship when on soundings. The object is to fit members for junior officers in the U.S. Naval District patrol. There will be no charge for the course except

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DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller fixes the arbitrary date of July 1, 1915, as that on which the Panama Canal was completed inasmuch as in many, perhaps in most, instances it will be impossible to determine whether an article was originally purchased for construction or for operation or maintenance. While certain new construction work along the canal is still going on and will continue to go on for some time to come its construction for legal purposes is declared to be of the date named.

The Auditor disallowed \$729.50 against Major H. C. Reisinger, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., for extra duty pay made to enlisted men of the Marine Corps detailed as mechanics in the Marine Aviation Section, U.S.N. The Auditor held that the duty in question was that involved in the detail, but under his decision some of the men would receive no pay for six or eight months. In overruling the Auditor the Comptroller says:

"The situation presents a question of very great moment just at this time, and calls for the exercise of the largest possible liberality in dealing with it. I am satisfied that the decision of the Auditor proceeds along correct legal lines, but, in deference to the existing national emergency, which will necessitate the services and fidelity of these men under circumstances of perhaps the most trying nature, which services can not be had if they are deprived of all pay, and as the payments were made upon the authority of the highest officer in the Marine Corps service, upon a view of the law that is not entirely clear, and as the Auditor and this office had not objected to some prior payments—namely, those from Nov. 1, 1915,

to Feb. 28, 1916, I feel that it is necessary, upon a reconsideration of the decision, to pass to your credit the items in question, disallowed by the settlement No. 8821-D dated March 13, 1917. The decision of the 18th instant is changed accordingly, but with the understanding that extra duty pay will not be paid to this class of enlisted men subsequent to March 31, 1917."

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The fact that under the law a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps when called into active service has the same standing as an officer of the Regular Army is brought out distinctly by the Judge Advocate General in a recent opinion. It was asked whether Major John G. Maher, Q.M.O.R.C., could be called to active service and assigned to the Fort Keogh Remount Depot as assistant to Capt. George W. Winterburn, U.S.A. A negative opinion was given because such assignment would involve the placing of Major Maher under the command of an officer of lower grade. In the first paragraph of Sec. 37, National Defense Act, it is provided that a member of the O.R.C. shall not "without his consent" be called into a lower grade than that held by him in the said Reserve Corps. "This language," remarks General Crowder, "is pregnant with the information that a member of the O.R.C. with his consent may be called into a lower grade," and he believes the War Department could call Major Maher as a captain (with his consent) and make the assignment suggested.

Officers on the "administrative staffs" of certain states provided for in a circular letter of the Militia Bureau dated Dec. 11, 1916, cannot be transferred to National Guard Reserve, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, under the provision of Section 77 of the

National Defense Act. This section states that "officers of the said guard rendered surplus by the disbandment of their organizations shall be placed in the National Guard Reserve," but General Crowder holds that the Staffs in question are not organized under the act quoted and have no standing in the National Guard. "Their (the officers) disposition is a matter for state jurisdiction," the opinion concludes.

The commanding officer of the recruit depot at Fort McDowell, Cal., sought an opinion on whether a recruit who had re-enlisted under an alias should be tried under that name or the one first given, the crime having been committed under the alias. He was referred to Par. 1, Manual of Courts-Martial, 1917, which states that both names shall be used, in the heading of the charge and in the specifications.

Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M.C., both have a "military status" and are therefore exempted from Militia duty, the Judge Advocate General holds. The enlistment of men from either of these classes in the National Guard is not authorized, he adds, quoting Section 57 of the National Defense Act as authority on the question. If the contrary were true such men would occupy a "dual status" since they would be members both of the Regular Army and of the National Guard; and that special legislation is necessary to legitimize such a situation is shown by Section 100 of the same act, providing for Regular Army officers to accept commissions in the Guard.

An Army field clerk who has been commissioned in the O.R.C. cannot be granted indefinite leave if called into active service in the latter capacity. The conditions requiring such a call doubtless will necessitate also that all positions of Army clerks be kept filled and the filling of a vacancy would automatically separate the former occupant from his position.

It is of interest to note here that to the pending Army Appropriation bill an amendment has been added covering exactly this point. It guarantees to employees of the United States certain rights of indefinite leave and reinstatement if called into service.

SOME OPINIONS ON VOLUNTEERING.

From the report of the debate on the Emergency bill in the U.S. Senate we take these interesting extracts:

Senator Frelinghuysen said: "Other opponents of conscription say it is unpopular. In granting that I beg to add that war, also, is unpopular but imperative when a nation is compelled to choose between that and German domination. Never was warfare so unpopular as now—especially the intensified brand of warfare introduced by the archmaniac of Europe which disregards not only international law, but all the fundamental laws of humanity as well. Try the volunteer system! Have not we Americans tried it for nearly a century and a half, and always at a frightful cost? Did not the British try it for nearly two years and then abandon it to save the nation from annihilation? Do not men know that procrastination is not only the thief of time, but the thief of opportunity as well—opportunity that may never return?"

Mr. Adamson said: "I should have no objection, Mr. Chairman, to humoring the pride and preserving the face of every man who wants to volunteer if they would only offer to volunteer, but they do not all offer. If they did, the Administration would be flooded with hundreds of thousands of telegrams saying they wanted to volunteer as quickly as possible, instead of hundreds of thousands of applications for clerkships and commissions. Now, Mr. Chairman, a thousand recruits a day would give us 750,000 men in two years. Our prompt recognition of the situation, unanimously extending credit, unanimously declaring we would resist the war, have been marvelous in their moral effects upon the war, and if we promptly follow that by recognizing the necessity to do all things necessary to raise an Army as quickly as possible we would increase the moral effect, and we may by prompt action succeed in helping to end the war before the worst comes upon us. If we dally along and let our good men volunteer and let the 'slackers' stay at home to disgrace themselves and probably rob their neighbors, we may be reduced to the extremity of not only sending an Army abroad, but also leaving one equally large at home to protect ourselves against other things that might happen just as bad, if we left our shores unprotected."

Mr. Hull, of Iowa, in his argument against the bill said: "Universal military training and conscription are two entirely different subjects. I call attention to this matter because of the fact that in the campaign of abuse that has been going on any man who dared to state that he was in favor of trying out the volunteer service before resorting to conscription has immediately been accused of being opposed to universal military training. This doubtless has been done with a design, for there are millions of people in the United States who are in favor of universal military training, but are radically opposed to the other. I believe a large majority of the people believe that the young men of this country should be properly trained in military tactics so they could act promptly and efficiently in time of need. Universal military training should be a part of our general system of education."

Mr. Mandell said: "It is my conviction, based on careful inquiry, that every influence of the Regular Military Establishment of this Government for the last two years and up to this time has been to discredit and discourage voluntary enlistment; that from the time we first began to send the National Guard to the border to this hour the Regular Establishment has opposed voluntary enlistments and done much to discredit and discourage the National Guard and all who have to do with voluntary service in the armies of the nation. I want to absolve the President of the United States from any participation in or any sympathy with that attitude of the War Department. It is the attitude of the military mind, seeking to form a military instrument which they believe is best suited to their purpose, without regard to the views or opinions or feelings of the people who furnish the soldiers, the people whom you and I represent."

Mr. James said: "I am no new convert to universal training, universal service, or selective draft. I became a convert to all three when we went to Cuba in 1898. Very few of the boys knew how to take care of themselves, and in most cases the officers did not know how to even take care of themselves, to say nothing about taking care of the boys entrusted to their care. I have seen men die like dogs because they had not the slightest idea of what ought to be done to protect their lives and they could get no help from their officers. My own company was particularly lucky in having a man who did know what ought to be done, and more than that, he made us do it. Most of us owe our lives to his ability. He is Capt. George Millar, who is very strongly in favor of universal service."

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ADVERTISING THE SERVICES.

After the Emergency Army bill becomes a law time will be required to put its provision for the selective draft into operation, and meanwhile the U. S. Army and Navy must be brought to war strength on the basis of voluntary enlistment. Two statements issued by the War Department, on April 23 and 26, show that all is not well with this system, the figures of the first date showing a decline from more than 2,000 recruits a day for the Regular Army to 1,913 men a day. The more specific and detailed recruiting statement of April 26 shows that just one state in the Union has supplied the quota of recruits for the Regular Army asked of them by the War Department on April 1, that state being Nevada. In the Atlantic seaboard states, where the desire to have the country enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies has been particularly strong ever since the Lusitania tragedy, the recruiting report is particularly shocking. New York State and Massachusetts, where the "get-into-the-war" propaganda had been at fever heat until war was actually declared, have only contributed fourteen and six-tenths per cent. and eleven nine-tenths per cent. of their required quotas of recruits up to April 24; not a single Western state falling as low in this respect as Vermont, which has only contributed two and five-tenths per cent. of its quota, or eighteen men out of the 710 asked of it.

Unpleasant as this situation is to face, it is not at all novel. The war in which we are engaged still remains a thing apart from the consciousness of the average American. We are going through precisely the same emotional experiences as was the lot of Britons in the first stages of the great war that are so admirably pictured by H. G. Wells in "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." Apparently it will take some signal shock such as the destruction of an American warship to arouse the nation to a fighting frame of mind; nothing less will do it from present appearances. But there is an alternative that it will be well, taking a leaf out of England's book of war experiences, for us to try now. And that is to advertise our Services as they have never been advertised before. In a speech made by Pomeroy Burton to the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York city this week, the manager of the London Daily Mail gave a vivid sketch of how Sir Hedley Le Bas, who was called for this service by Lord Kitchener, created an immense amount of patriotic sentiment by such an advertising campaign for the war as the world had never seen. Anyone who has seen Trafalgar Square in London since this advertising campaign was begun will realize that the result is an esthetic horror. But it produced results in the way of recruits for the army and navy, in subscriptions to war loans, and in all other ways necessary for the successful conduct of the war. But England did not stop at that. It engaged men like Rudyard Kipling and Alfred Noyes to lift the veil of secrecy that had been drawn about the fleet and the submarine service; it instituted weekly "interviews" as to the operations of the armies, given out by General Maurice; it saw that parties of correspondents were taken out to the Allied front in France.

Herculean publicity was engaged in as an atonement for the initial stupidities of a censorship that did more harm to the success of the British army and navy than all the defeats they suffered in the first year of the war. The recruiting services of our Army and Navy need no suggestions from us as to the conduct of their particular job. Indeed, they are aware of the task they have on hand as the variety, ingenuity and tirelessness of their efforts show at every hand. Two suggestions found in the latest issue of the Recruiters' Bulletin, the sprightliest advertising publication in our country, show that the staff of that publication is thoroughly awake to the needs of more picturesque methods of advertising the Services as well as being willing to take suggestions from whatever source they come. One of these is that "as an appeal to the imagination it is suggested that where it is practicable, recruiters make arrangements to dig trenches, make them bomb proof and erect wire entanglements" in parks or other suitable places, Sunday being mentioned as a good day for such work. This was done to an extent in Canada last year, for visitors to Montreal had the opportunity to see a complete bomb proof "dug-out" in Dominion Square, where it served as a recruiting stimulus for the "Princess Pat's Battalion," as the big posters proclaimed. The Recruiters' Bulletin also thanks an advertising class in the Boston University for several valuable suggestions submitted to the Marine Corps and hopes that others will follow the lead of "their patriotic efforts."

It would seem a timely thing for the Government to try some such picturesque and stirring advertising methods as this. If Congress will make a sufficient appropriation it can depend on the recruiting officers of both the Army and Navy to expend it economically and effectively. In addition to this the new Committee on Publicity might inaugurate the publication of stories about life in the Army and Navy to create, or revive, an interest in them that is now all too obviously lacking. Since February our fleets have been practically non-existent so far as the public is concerned. Under the new dispensation movements of troops are concealed, and properly so. But to the public this creates an impression of an impenetrable veil being drawn between them and our soldiers, our sailors and their ships. There never was a time when the romance of military and naval life was so needed to be pictured as a stimulus to patriotism. The romance is there, concealed from all of us who are not making it and living it.

It will be difficult to bring the fact that we are at war home to the consciousness of the American people who have no such visible evidences of war's existence as have those who are active participants in the great war. But we can, at least, improve upon our present methods of directing attention to our imperative need of men. The Americans are nominally upon a fighting footing, but they are not yet fighting mad. Until they are, recruiting will drag.

CONSCRIPTION.

The Confederate Congress very sensibly established conscription early in the war (1862) when war was popular. Did any Yankee volunteer find he was a better soldier than a Southern conscript?

The first Confederate army of one hundred thousand men were volunteers. Some of Stonewall Jackson's volunteers objected to being transferred to the list of conscripts. He gave them five minutes to decide whether they would be shot down or withdraw their objection.

During the French Revolution the French Congress established a conscription, taking all men between twenty and twenty-five years of age into the army. When Napoleon came into power he had that changed to taking all boys the year they became eighteen years old. At the battle of Jena, October, 1806, the French destroyed the Prussian army and made a treaty of peace in Berlin that prohibited Prussia having even an army of over 40,000 soldiers.

This, of course, forced Prussia to adopt the French conscription, as she was surrounded by enemies ready to attack her wherever she was weak. Finding that this system gave the most efficient armies with the least expense and made every one living in that country take an interest in their nation, she has continued it ever since. The other German principalities gradually adopted conscription, and as a result of it Bismarck's war on France in 1870 made a united Germany.

While nothing official has been published recently concerning the policy of the Secretary of the Navy regarding the filling of bureau details when the terms of the present occupants expire, the prediction is freely made that no changes will be permitted during the continuation of the war, all other things being equal. In the case of Engr.-in-Chief R. S. Griffin whose term is supposed to end May 18, this prediction has been made so repeatedly of late that it has come to be regarded as a departmental ruling. Mr. Daniels announced at the beginning of his term as Secretary that it would not be the policy of his administration to re-detail his bureau chiefs, but it is known that he has reconsidered this decision in the light of recent events. Rear Admiral Griffin has a peculiar claim to further detail at his present post in view of the fact that more than any other one man he is responsible for the inauguration of the electrically-driven battleship in our Navy—and it is considered unfair to remove him from the position he now occupies before the electric mode of propulsion has had a thorough test and either Admiral Griffin or his civilian critics have been vindicated. This "claim" is aside from

the fact that the present chief of naval engineers is regarded as one of the most efficient officers of the Navy. In the War Department, the same attitude against changing high ranking officers is found. Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the Chief of Staff, will reach the retirement age in September, but if he is not continued at his present post by the President, most of the officers on duty in Washington will be surprised.

Occasionally in this war a prophet is justified, says the Boston Transcript and to back up this statement it relates the following story. At the German maneuvers in 1902 there were present from the United States General Corbin, General Wood and General Young, fresh from the Philippines, and from England Generals Sir Ian Hamilton and John French, fresh from South Africa. At a gala dinner given by the emperor he asked from these generals criticisms of the German army. All Americans and British agreed that the German infantry system was a primitive organization which would tumble like a house of cards under the galling fire of long-distance artillery and other modern weapons of great power. General Corbin's words were: "The German infantry would have been invincible in former days, with a caliber and range of guns which permitted hostile armies to approach within a few hundred yards. But in modern warfare, with artillery which reaches several miles and rifles with a range of 4,000 yards, the German infantry would be annihilated. It would be a shining target if enemy soldiers should lie behind embankments a great distance away. With the German system of solid ranks and automaton-like discipline his fighting force would be reduced to a minimum." The last two weeks have abundantly proved General Corbin's prophecy. Evidently, though, the Germans do not believe in anything else. Hindenburg, commenting on German disasters at Verdun, directed a return to the old close formation of peace times. Arras and the Aisne refute him.

The woman in politics is still so novel a character in American life that unusual interest is attached to everything Representative Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, says and does in her capacity as a member of Congress. The nation was treated to the spectacle of Miss Rankin's femininity overcoming her sense of national obligation in the vote on the war resolution, and now she is reported to be urging committee members "to call attention to the fact that by drawing exclusively upon the young men between nineteen and twenty-five years for the first Army the country will strip itself of the future fathers of the race." She has been urging that the married men between those ages be called to the colors rather "than to take the unmarried men before they shall have had an opportunity to select their life mates and contribute toward the propagation of the race." As an illustration of specious political argument no Congressman, worn grey in the service of his party rather than his country, could do worse than this. It is the most blatant kind of obstructionist pleading and has no finer motive behind it. That Miss Rankin is a pacifist of the most pronounced type is made further evident by a telegram she is stated to have sent from Washington to her constituents on April 27, which reads: "I have heard of no one in the House who is supporting the President's Conscription bill. Do you wish me to stand alone for this?" It is worthy of note that the instructions received by Miss Rankin from her constituents in Butte and Missoula were: "Stand alone, if need be."

Recruiting for the U. S. Navy, it has been stated by officers at the various stations in New York city, is being held back and the country is losing the services of the very best type of the men it seeks, simply because no provision has yet been made for enlisting men "for the duration of the war" instead of the customary four years. Of all those who have come to the Navy recruiting stations since the war began, the officers declare a large majority have first asked this question: "How long must I enlist for?" And on being told of the four-year term most of them leave, regretfully explaining that "they only want to stay in for the war." This class of men is the best material, the officers declare. They are men actuated by a sense of duty in their offer to enlist. They are not wanderers, but men with fairly good jobs, willing to resign them at their country's call, but not anxious to stay a bluejacket in peace times. In a majority of cases their employers have declared themselves willing to continue their pay during the war and keep their jobs open for them. This arrangement, of course, could only be accepted by the men if they knew they could return as soon as the war ends.

There is urgent need for men between the ages of 25 and 44 to accept commissions as officers in the emergency force, it was stated on April 29 at the Military Training Camps Association headquarters in New York city. To date men above 25 years of age have been few among applicants. It was also announced that up to that date 2,000 men had been accepted from New York and Long Island to go to Plattsburg.

Civilian candidates for appointment in the Regular Army were called for examination during the week just ended. The next class will be selected "from the 40,000 who will be in attendance in the officers' training camps" to be established under orders of the Secretary of War dated April 18. This was stated officially at the War Department.

The "Naval Night" concert given at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York city on April 29, in aid of the fund of the Women's Auxiliary Committee for Naval Recruiting, was a great success financially and aroused many outbursts of applause from the large audience. Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, made the opening speech in which he laid stress on the fact that the selective draft feature of the new military legislation does not apply to the Navy, that the men of the battle fleets are volunteers. "There is no royal road for men to win at sea," said the Admiral. "Only experience there is the great teacher. Sea knowledge is not learned from books. We have the call. We have the ships. We need the men. The world looks to us now, and the world will not look in vain." The Admiral concluded with the statement that this was now his "proud hour to serve at sea." One hundred bluejackets from the navy yard, under Lieut. John W. Wilcox, Jr., gave an exhibition drill. The navy band played classical and patriotic music. President Wilson sent a telegram to the president of the committee in which he said: "The prompt recruiting of this first line of defense is of literally vital importance, and I am glad to assure those who are taking part in the meeting this eve of my deep appreciation of their patriotic interest." This telegram from Secretary Daniels was read: "The patriotic service rendered by the women of your organization is highly appreciated by their countrymen, and I wish to thank you for the spirit of service that illustrates the best Americanism." A surprise for those present was the appearance of a group of French sailors from the vessel that brought Marshal Joffre and the other members of the French commission to this country. They all applauded the drill of the American sailors and were constantly asking the import of the various speeches and lustily took part in the singing of "La Marseillaise" that closed the program.

The British Auditor General's report on the expenses of the army under the operation of the Ministry of Munition Act for the first nine months of the department's existence contains some statements that have a moral for our supply departments in view of what is before them with the increase of our military establishment. Some instances of expenditure of money are recorded. When motor cars were being purchased in considerable numbers for use at government munition factories, the auditor general raised the question with the ministry as to measures to secure that the numbers were not in excess of requirement and that their use was restricted to official purposes. He also pointed out that motor lorries were being hired from a contractor in the London district, while at the same time lorries belonging to the ministry were let to other contractors at rates lower than those paid by the ministry. He is now informed that measures have been taken to centralize the control of motor transport and to secure the proper and economical use of cars. In another case premises were inspected with a view to use as a munition store and were found unsuitable. A few days later they were taken by another branch as an emergency filling factory. Within a fortnight it was decided they were unsuitable for a filling factory, but were taken over as a store. The contents consisted of valuable glazed bricks, which were considerably damaged because an officer had them removed by unskilled labor. In the end expenditure of about \$160,000 was incurred for occupation of the premises for fifteen months.

A committee representing the convention of State Insurance Commissions and a committee representing more than one hundred insurance companies in the United States agreed at a meeting held in New York city on April 28 to recommend to all insurance companies in the United States a uniform type of policy for insuring men entering the military and naval service. Insurance companies are urged not to charge less than \$37.50 per year for each \$1,000 of war risk insurance in addition to the regular premium. The rate of \$37.50 a year applies only to those who take out insurance at the time of entering service, or within thirty-one days thereafter. If a man fails to take out insurance at this period and applies for a policy several months later, when he is actually ordered to the front, it is assumed that the risk is increased considerably and the individual companies are free to fix increased charges in such cases. The minimum of \$37.50 is fixed with the understanding that this rate will prevail for the first year, or until the experience of the insurance companies makes it appear that the rate is excessive or insufficient. This rate is stated to be far below that which is charged for soldiers of the belligerents now engaged in the war. The rate of the Canadians has varied from \$100 to \$150 per thousand of insurance, and the rate in England is allowed to be as high as \$210. It was reported that some insurance companies in England had been forced, because the deaths were far more numerous than anticipated, to refuse to issue war policies.

Three New York city concerns are making preparations to build the standard wooden merchantmen planned by the U.S. Shipping Board, under the direction of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A. These include the Brewer Drydock Company, of Staten Island, which is to build two of the ships; and T. C. Desmond and Company who will build thirty ships at the yards controlled by firm at Essex, Mass., and Thomaston, Me. The Foundation Company, the third firm, is to begin work at once on a shipyard on the Passaic river, N.J., in the metropolitan district, capable of laying down ten ships at a time. Franklin Remington, president of the company, said on April 29 that the land for the shipyard was leased by his company from Henry Ford, who owns it. "Mr. Ford," he said, "made a very generous proposition."

According to the statement by Mr. Horace M. Lippincott in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Quaker of pacific reputation is in reality a particularly belligerent type of citizen. William Penn advocated a league of nations compelling submission to its behests by force of arms. Penn's able secretary, James Logan, assisted Benjamin Franklin, another Quaker, in preparing plans for the defense of the city of Philadelphia; John Dickinson, founder of a famous Friends' boarding school, became colonel of a regiment in the Revolutionary War; and Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene, one of the ablest of Washington's generals and his first aide-de-camp, was a Quaker; as were Israel Whelen, commissary general of the Continental Army, and Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag. Jacob Brown, who was a general in the War of 1812 and Commander-in-Chief of the United

States Army, was a Bucks county Quaker and the head of a Friends' school in New York city. One of Sherman's officers, Henry F. Leggett, was an Ohio Quaker. We remember his saying that during his service in the Army he was in constant receipt of affectionate letters from home, but in no one of them was any allusion made to his service in the Army, though he was continually advanced in rank for his services, from a private up. Numerous other examples of belligerent Quakers might be cited. The Quakers furnished more soldiers to the Northern Army in proportion to their membership than any other denomination, and many of them rose to high rank.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., arrived in New York city on April 28, from the Canal Zone on his way to Boston, Mass., to take command of the new Northeastern Department. He said that his report to Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, concerning the defenses of the Canal showed that everything there is in excellent and wholly adequate condition. "I have left in the Canal Zone one of the fittest army commands in the world," said General Edwards. "We have been working for two years and a half down there, and every officer and man in the command knows every trail in the Zone, and I think they are fully able to meet any emergency." General Edwards declined to discuss any of the Canal Zone activities of the Germans, but from other passengers aboard the vessel on which he traveled it was learned that the moment war was declared every German in the Zone and the Republic of Panama was interned. The Canal Record reports also that the Aspinwall hotel on Taboga Island was closed in the afternoon of April 11 and all the patrons and hotel employees returned to the mainland. On the following day the hotel and grounds were placed in service as a concentration camp for German citizens interned on the Isthmus. The launch service between Balboa and the island has been discontinued.

That mine-sweepers are at work in Boston harbor and Massachusetts Bay is revealed through an order issued by Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck, U.S.N., captain of the port of Boston, on April 30 directing skippers of all local vessels where to get copies of new regulations concerning the traffic of the port. The rules of the road say that "group one of the mine-sweeping force" has begun operations, sweeping the channel approaches of the port. Under no circumstances will shipping ever pass between any of the ships forming the mine-sweeping group. In the daytime all mine-sweepers will carry the union-jack at the fore, as well as a vertical hoist of three black cones. At night these vessels will carry a vertical hoist of three lights—white, red, white.

Experiments are being made by a board of Army officers in the Southern Department, of which Lieut. Col. Charles S. Farnsworth, Inf., D.O.L., is president, with various devices for camp and field training. In this connection the new lessons taught by the present war are being taken advantage of, and the board's work includes the use of hand and rifle grenades, trench mortars, bombs, flares, mines, battlefield illumination, poisonous gases, etc. The recommendations of the board will be sent to Major General Pershing, commanding the Southern Department.

The following statement was made public from the War Department on April 30: "The Judge Advocate General of the Army has delivered an opinion, approved by the Secretary of War, in accordance with which it is now possible for the War Department to order the discharge of all members of the National Guard, whether in Federal service or not, who have been approved for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps; this discharge to be given in order to enable them to accept such appointment."

Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff, U.S.N., retired, has been appointed to duty as chief censor at New York city under the new cable censorship order and will have a corps of 100 assistants from the Navy Department, with headquarters at No. 64 Broad Street. Commander Hoff, since June, 1914, has been Industrial Commissioner for the Erie Railroad. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1889. Recently he has been co-operating with Comdr. Thomas D. Parker, U.S.N., retired, in organizing the Naval Reserve force.

Secretary Daniels and high Naval officers held the annual May Day observances of the anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay in Washington on May 1. Since the victor in that fight, Admiral Dewey, no longer lives to receive the congratulations of his associates, they were paid to his widow. The anniversary was marked also by the placing of flowers at the tomb in Arlington National Cemetery, where the Admiral's body lies.

Guatemala severed diplomatic relations with Germany on April 28, handing the German Minister his passports. In notifying the State Department of this action, the Guatemalan Minister at Washington added: "Guatemala takes the greatest pleasure in offering to the United States of America her territorial waters, her ports and railways for use in common defense, as also all elements which may be available for the same purpose."

Preliminary work has begun on the foundation of the additions to Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's quarters at the U.S. Naval Academy, which will cost considerably over a million dollars. Tests are being made of the ground by the Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Baltimore. Unusual care must be taken, as the additions will be erected entirely on made ground.

A lieutenant of the Officers' Reserve Corps objects to the plan of an Army field clerk, noted in a recent issue, to uniform and give rank to field clerks. He adds: "There are too many non-combatant branches of the Service now who are thus honored, to the injustice of the fighting branches."

In changing his address to the Plattsburg, N.Y., Officers' Training Camp, a lieutenant of the Officers' Reserve Corps writes: "Permit me at the same time to express my sincere appreciation of your publication. It is indispensable and should be a part of every Reserve officer's equipment."

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

GENERAL BELL AT NEW YORK.

The people of New York may rest assured that in this crisis of war their fortunes are in safe and sure hands when entrusted to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., who comes from San Francisco this week to succeed Major Gen. Leonard Wood in command of the Eastern Department. General Bell is a soldier tried and true. His services extend over a period of more than forty-two years since his entrance to the Military Academy, Sept. 1, 1874. He is the second ranking major general in the Army, and one of its brightest and most energetic officers. He holds a Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action in the Philippines and has had a most valuable all-round experience in soldiering, which began on the frontier in 1878. Among other duties, aside from those in the field, General Bell has been in command of the General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, and also served as Chief of Staff of the Army, commander of the Philippine Division, and of the 2d Division of the Army on the Mexican border in 1914; from there he assumed command of the Western Department. General Bell arrived at New York May 1, and assumed command of the Eastern Department. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bell and Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 1st Cav., and Capt. George C. Marshall, Inf., two of his aids. Capt. J. B. Murphy, Coast Art. Corps, another aid, remained over in San Francisco temporarily to complete unfinished business of the department. He is due in New York city in a few days.

General Bell, as soon as he assumed formal command, announced the members of his staff: Col. George T. Bartlett, chief of staff; Col. John P. Finley, officer in charge of Militia Affairs; Col. William A. Simpson, adjutant; Col. Thomas Q. Donaldson, inspector; Col. Orin B. Mitcham, ordnance officer; Col. Harry Taylor, engineer officer; Col. Charles Richard, surgeon; Col. Frank L. Dodds, judge advocate. All the above officers served on the staff of General Wood. General Bell also reappointed as assistants in the office charged with the organization of military training camps, Capt. Philip Mathews, Coast Art.; Capt. V. La S. Rockwell, Cav.; Capt. Ralph M. Parker, 2d Cav., and Lieut. Charles C. Griffith, Coast Art. Other officers detailed to staff duty at headquarters include Lieut. Col. A. C. Blunt, retired, and Capt. L. A. Dewey, Inf.

GENERAL WOOD LEAVES FOR CHARLESTON.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, ordered to Charleston, S.C., to take command of the newly created Southeastern Department of the Army, bade farewell to the officers of Governors Island at five o'clock on the afternoon of April 30. Every officer on the island was in the line which assembled in the old headquarters building to shake his hand and wish him success. Among those who paid their respects to General Wood were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y.N.G.; Col. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., chief of staff to General O'Ryan; and Majors Edward Ohnsted and Allan L. Reagan, of the division staff, N.Y.N.G. General Wood was to go first to Boston to close up some department work, and to Cape Cod to visit for a few days, returning at the end of the week and proceeding then to Charleston, where, according to his own announced intention, he hopes to be "a sort of military Billy Sunday to awaken that section of the country to the need of a large enlistment." Charlestonians are preparing a great reception for General Wood. There was to be a big patriotic parade the day of his arrival and at night he was to be the dinner guest of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

Harvard men, led by Theodore Roosevelt, gave a farewell dinner and reception to General Wood at the Harvard Club, New York, on the evening of April 30. It lasted until he was compelled to leave to catch his train to Boston. Among his hosts, in addition to Colonel Roosevelt, were Joseph H. Choate, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France. Major Halstead Dorey, of General Wood's staff, who is going to Charleston with him, was also a guest at the dinner. Though the dinner was intended to be a private one it was public in the sense that it gave expression to the esteem in which General Wood is held by the civilians with whom he has come into association during his administration of the department he now leaves. His services have gone much beyond the strict line of military duty and have been of obvious value in interpreting the soldier to the civilian, in stimulating languid patriotism and awakening a lively sense of the importance of military training, and the immediate and imperative necessity for encouraging it.

Of the departure of General Wood the New York Sun said: "New York will be sorry to say good-bye to Leonard Wood. He will leave behind him many friends, more admirers, and no enemies—at least none that he has deserved. In his Army life it has been characteristic of General Wood not to be found wanting in an emergency. His measure of duty has been never to spare himself, and nature having blessed him with unusual intelligence, a strong will and self-control, he has never failed to distinguish himself. But of Leonard Wood's services to his country the greatest has been his crusade for preparedness, and the Eastern Department, of which he was in command three years, has been the scene of it. The country does not fully realize what it owes Leonard Wood for undertaking the same work in America that Lord Roberts devoted nine years to in England without success. What the future has in store for General Wood we do not know, but his services to the nation cannot be left out of the reckoning in this great war when there is man's work to be done, and there will be a good deal of man's work to do before the end."

NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT—GENERAL EDWARDS.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., who has assumed command of the Northeastern Department, with headquarters at Boston, was formerly in command of the troops at Ancon, Panama Canal Zone. He has served as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and in this office as well as in his various other duties General Edwards has rendered very valuable services and has proved his ability as an officer. He is at present the senior brigadier general and his field service includes duties in Philippine campaigns under the late General Lawton. When the latter was killed in action General Edwards was serving with him as chief of staff. He was recommended for several brevets for "distinguished gallantry in the presence of the enemy." General Edwards established his temporary headquarters at Boston at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Accompanied by Col. B. Frank Cheatham, his chief quartermaster, he inspected, on April 30, a number of sites for permanent headquarters that had been recommended to him. He will require about 15,000 square feet of floor space on one or two floors in a building centrally located. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, Inf., on duty with the National Guard in Massachusetts, has been assigned to the staff of General Edwards as officer in charge of Militia affairs. Col. George D. Deshon,

Med. Corps, who was with General Edwards in Panama, is chief surgeon. Col. James T. Dean, Inf., is adjutant; Lieut. J. W. Hyatt, Inf., is aid, and O. A. Pritchett is chief clerk.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT—GENERAL LIGGETT.

Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., who succeeds General Bell in command of the Western Department with headquarters at San Francisco, is the junior major general, having received his two stars on March 6, 1917. General Liggett is known as one of the best all-round officers in the Army. Previous to his present assignment he was in command of the Philippine Department. During his varied service he has taken part in Philippine campaigns, has been a member of the General Staff, and was president of the Army War College. He served on the frontier against the Indians in his earlier days, after leaving West Point in the class of 1879. Aside from his service with Infantry regiments, before his appointment as a general officer, General Liggett served as a major and A.A.G. of Volunteers in 1898, and was detailed A.A.G. in 1903. He was in command of the 4th Brigade, 2d Division, at Texas City, Texas, in 1914, and was also in command of the Provisional Infantry Brigade and the post of Fort William McKinley, P.I., in 1915.

RESERVE CORPS TRAINING CAMPS.

The Secretary of War on April 28 announced that it had been decided to postpone one week, or until May 14, the opening of the Reserve Officers' Training Camps. The delay was caused largely by the fact that applications for admission far exceed the expectations of the Department, necessitating more work in the selection of the men who will be accepted for the first "training cadres." It is thought probable that each of the four training camps will include at least 3,000 students when they are formally opened. The official announcement follows:

"Reports from all over the country indicate that applications for admission in the training camps for officers are being received far in excess of expectations. On this account, and in order to enable a more careful selection to be made of this limited number that can be accommodated, the War Department has found it necessary to delay the opening of these camps one week. The final list of citizens who will be admitted will be published on May 8, or as soon before that time as practicable. Those who are selected will be notified and will be expected to report at the camp as soon as possible after the notice is received, and in no event later than May 14.

"All Reserve Officers of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery will be ordered into active service at once, to report to training camps as may be designated by department commanders. They are expected to arrive at these camps not later than May 9. Enlisted men of the Regular Army who hold appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps will be discharged from their present enlistment on the day they are ordered to training camps."

Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, has announced that officers commissioned in the Engineer Section, O.R.C. (except majors, class B), will be ordered to the camps only on his recommendation. There is to be one Engineer training company at each camp, composed exclusively of Engineer Reserve Officers and Engineers found qualified by the Regular Army Engineer Examining Board. The strength of these companies will be limited to 150 men each. The Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., will designate for each camp a number of candidates who have been passed, sufficient to bring the total at each camp to this strength—150. Upon receipt of his commission, and his acceptance thereof, each officer will be ordered to active duty with the pay of his grade. Examining boards will continue to examine applicants for commissions in the E.O.R.C. with the intention of sending them in later camps, it is stated officially. It is the purpose of the officers who have this work in hand to maintain the custom of selecting Reserve Officers on the basis of their real ability as engineers and their experience in engineering work.

The work of ordering the thousands of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to active duty was begun on April 28. It is understood that the order simply informed the officer that "by the order of the President you are hereby ordered to active duty," and instructed him to report to the commanding officer of a specified camp.

As soon as a sufficient number of applicants arrive at a camp they will be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, regardless of the arm in which they are commissioned, and will be drilled in elementary tactics. This stage probably will be continued throughout the first month. The various arms will then be separated and organized into the regular units of their branches for further instruction. It is the purpose of the War Department to duplicate, so far as is possible, the actual conditions in the field in the final instruction. Elaborate systems of trenches such as now define the western front in Europe will be constructed near the camps, the students receiving their initiation in the work of entrenching in this manner. It is even possible that the Canadian system of actually bombarding a section of trench near the workers may be adopted in order that the nerves of the men may be hardened.

Bombing practice—a maneuver entirely new in our Army—will be inaugurated as soon as the organization of a section of "grenadiers" to each company has been completed. The new manuals now being prepared by the War College are expected to devote much space to this phase of trench warfare and to the many innovations in machine-gun operation which have been found necessary as a result of modern tactics. In the British Army, for instance, a separate "Machine Gun Corps" has been organized to train complete detachments whose sole duty is to handle the heavy-type automatic used in defensive work. In each such company are skilled mechanics who make repairs, highly trained gunners, packers and ammunition handlers. The light type machine gun, used with the skirmishers and for the first line in offensive movements, is said to be organized only on a unit basis: one man to handle the rifle itself and two or more to carry the reserve ammunition and accessories. As regards the artillery, intensive training will be necessary in the new "barrage fire" of which so much has been written. Much practice will be required before the new officers in this arm could be trusted to keep a wall of bursting shells just one hundred feet ahead of advancing infantry, shifting the wall on the tick of the watch. Signal Corps officers will be busy at the same time testing the new type of observation balloon.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., has accepted the position of Chief Naval Scout of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, succeeding the late Admiral George Dewey. Major Gen. Commandant George Bar-

nett, U.S.M.C., is the Chief Marine Scout, and in accepting this office General Barnett wrote: "I think the plan of teaching the boys the various duties of United States Marines an excellent one, and I shall be glad to do anything within my power and consistent with my duty to be of service to the Junior Marine Scouts." At the present time this organization has 27,000 members.

MARSHAL JOFFRE'S STATEMENT.

The much-discussed and frequently misquoted statement made by Marshal Joffre to newspaper correspondents in Washington, according to the official copy given out by the Department of State, was as follows:

"The very cordial welcome given me by the city of Washington and the expressions of sympathy which reached me from states and cities throughout the United States have moved me deeply, since they are a homage paid to the whole French army which I represent here.

"The heroism and resolution of the soldiers of France indeed deserve all the affection the United States has shown them. After having, in a supreme effort, defeated and thrown back a barbarous enemy, the French army has untiringly labored to increase and perfect its efficiency. And now in the third year of the war it is attacking the enemy with greater vigor and material force than ever before.

"Side by side with it and animated by no less heroic spirit stands the British army, whose formation and development will ever remain the admiration of the world. The Germans have realized its wonderful growth. Every encounter has made them feel the increasing menace of its strength. The contempt they pretended to feel for it in the early days of the war has gradually become a dread more openly avowed each day.

"Led by its illustrious President, the United States has entered into this war. By the side of France in the defense of the ideals of mankind the place of America is marked.

"France, which has long recognized the valor of the American soldier, cherishes the confident hope that the flag of the United States will soon be unfurled on our fighting line. This is what Germany dreads.

"France and America will see with pride and joy the day when their sons are once more fighting shoulder to shoulder in the defense of liberty. The victories which they will certainly win will hasten the end of the war and will tighten the links of affection and esteem which have ever united France and the United States."

The following questions were asked of Marshal Joffre, and with the replies were given out later by the State Department:

"Is it advisable to withdraw Americans now on the field of battle and form an independent American Corps?"

"Marshal Joffre said he did not think it a good method to withdraw Americans who are at the front; it would be better they should be used for any units which might be sent to France. Marshal Joffre thinks it would be of the greatest importance that the American flag should be seen in France; every one would then feel that you were there. But this does not apply to certain specialists who might be especially wanted here; they would be useful in developing the training of American soldiers; but, in his opinion, Americans already there should stay there. He thinks, now that the battle is raging, every energy must be added to forces already fighting on the French front, and that is why Americans already in France are needed to help the fighters there.

"Would the Marshal prefer to have our Regulars there?"

"Marshal Joffre considers the problem far too difficult to be solved without mature consideration.

"The Marshal was asked how long a period of training was necessary to form a new army.

"He replied that no definite answer to such a question was possible. First, the War Office alone really knows the exact conditions. Second, the example of England may throw some light on the probable time it would take. Staff officers necessarily are only slowly prepared. But subordinate officers can be trained with considerable speed when such fine material as the English is concerned. The American Army would probably develop even faster, as it would profit by the experiences of the British and French armies. If a large army completely equipped had to be transported at one time the transportation would be a tremendous problem. He would therefore consider it better to send unit by unit at a time.

"Marshal Joffre was also asked: Would these troops which are being sent over be trained by French soldiers?"

"In reply, he said that there was no reason to doubt the capacity of the officers of the American Army to fully train their men, in spite of their distance from the field of action. It does not take so very long a time to train subordinate officers to lead their men into battle. Taking for example—they have a considerable number of divisions on the front, and in many of these divisions some of the best officers were, before the war, lawyers, merchants, etc., and the same men in America would certainly show themselves as capable as the corresponding people in England.

"The Marshal was asked: Would the troops we send serve as an American unit?"

"He replied that this could not be answered because it was a matter to be dealt with by the Secretary of War."

THE AMERICAN CAMOUFLAGE.

A group of leading American artists, architects and sculptors in New York city have formed an organization called the American Camouflage modeled after the French organization of the same name that has done such extraordinary things since the war began in the way of creating artificial landscape effects for military purposes. The concealment of guns and batteries, of observation posts, of trenches and of troop movements; the "faking" of portions of a landscape and even more pretentious efforts to deceive the opposing armies has been the work of the French Camouflage. It will be the work of the American Camouflage. At the head of the American organization are Ernest C. Peixotto, Edwin Howland Blasfield, J. Alden Wier, Barry Faulkner, Cass Gilbert, George de Forest Brush, Abbot H. Thayer, Paul Dougherty, Bertam Goodhue, Daniel French, Herbert Adams and William A. Mackay.

Conferences between Government officials and one hundred members of the American Camouflage have already been held. On April 29 the members of the society's executive committee held a meeting in New York city, at which Mr. Peixotto and other leaders discussed the mobilization of artists, scene painters, sculptors, house decorators and men in all other branches of the art field. By the time its services are needed by the Army it is estimated that at least 7,500 men will be enlisted in the ranks

of the American Camouflage and ready to emulate the achievements of their French confrères. Their value in military operations against the Prussian forces can only be estimated by a study of the work already done at the Allies' fronts, where thousands of men and much valuable military property has been saved by "deceptive coloration." At the beginning of the war the French artists, starting in the cartoon field, did much to aid the work of recruiting. Later, they went to the front, and many met death. Then, during a lull in troop activities, artists and scene painters began in a small way to protect batteries from the sight of scouting airplanes. From the first crude attempts, the methods of concealment grew to unusually effective devices.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In our issue of April 14, page 1045, commenting on the bill to increase the Army we said: "It should be remembered that if we obtained volunteers during the Civil War it was only by the adoption of methods destructive to military efficiency. Men were given rank according to their capacity to secure enlistments and not because of military ability. When a regiment had obtained an increase of efficiency by the sharp experience of battle, instead of filling up its depleted ranks, and thus making use of the discipline and training acquired by sharp experience, a new regiment, under new officers and wholly lacking in experience, was put in the field."

This statement is confirmed by Senator Knut Nelson, a veteran of the Civil War. In a speech delivered in the U.S. Senate, April 21, Senator Nelson, describing the manner in which volunteers were obtained during the Civil War, said: "The customary method was for some ambitious man to go to the Governor and say, 'If you will appoint me colonel, I will try to recruit a regiment.' Then he would endeavor to associate a man with him to whom he would say, 'If you will help me, I will try to get you appointed lieutenant colonel.' Then he would go to another man and promise to make him a major if he would help him, and so on down the line. These several men in that way became, as it were, embryo recruiting officers. They were all anxious to secure commissions, and in order to secure them they had to raise companies or regiments. Another vice of that system was—and we suffered immensely from it during the last years of the war—that we were constantly getting new regiments, new organizations of volunteers, when the ranks of the old and tried regiments were depleted and reduced, whereas if we could have had a different system to fill up by voluntary enlistments the older regiments as they shrank because of loss in battle and from disease in camp, we would have done much better, for two reasons: In the first place, if a 'green' soldier is placed among old trained soldiers he becomes more quickly efficient than he would in a 'raw' regiment. In the next place, in the older regiments by the time they have become reduced—

"If we are to have a selective draft, let us have it, and let us have nothing of the old system by which those eligible for military duty secured worthless felloWS as substitutes, who afterwards acquired the euphonious name, in many instances, of 'bounty jumpers.' I remember very well an incident when I was in the southern part of my state holding a political meeting some years ago. A man who had joined our company under those conditions and got a big bounty for enlisting came to me and told me a pitiful story. He said he could not get a pension. That fellow had obtained a bounty of \$400 from his town. Then he had deserted and enlisted from another town, and he repeated the operation three times. He was cursing the Government because he could not get a pension, and he wanted to know if I could not help him. I told him that he ought to thank God Almighty that he was not strung up by the neck while he was in the Army."

"Of volunteers during the Civil War, there were 25 who were only 10 years old—they were drummer boys; there were 38 who were 11 years old; there were 225 who were 12 years old; there were 300 who were 13 years old; there were 1,523 who were 14 years old; there were 104,987 who were 15 years old; there were 231,051 who were 16 years old; there were 844,981 who were 17 years old; there were 1,158,438 who were 18 years old. Then, of those of 22 years of age, there were 618,511; of 25 years of age there were 46,626; of 44 years of age there were 16,071. Over half of the Army which we had during the Civil War consisted of boys of 18 years of age. The feature of the bill to which I object is fixing the age limit at 19 years instead of 18 years. Boys 18 years of age make first-class soldiers. The boys of that age were the backbone of our Volunteer Army during the Civil War. I see no reason why we should not reduce the age limit in this bill to the level of 18 years instead of 19 years."

The members of Congress could easily have obtained abundant confirmation of the statements of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL confirmed by Senator Nelson, but, with the self-confidence of ignorance they have chosen to ignore them. It was found during the Civil War that there was a serious drawback to the efficiency as soldiers of married men. They were being constantly disturbed by letters from home that made them low spirited so that they would get "dopey" and bring up in the hospital.

GENERAL PERSHING ON CONSERVATION.

That the people of San Antonio and elsewhere make social activity a secondary consideration—thereby conserve their strength and energy so as to be in a position to serve the country most efficiently during the period of the war with Germany was urged on April 24 by General Pershing, says the San Antonio (Texas) Light. It is his intention to have this policy followed by Army men and women throughout the Southern Department and he advised that persons in civil life pursue a similar course. "I do not mean that people should go about with long faces, and renounce the pleasures of social intercourse entirely," explained General Pershing. "But the public as well as the Army must come to full realization of the fact that the United States is at war with a world power. War is a most serious business and this war will entail the greatest sacrifices. Every man and every woman must stand ready to do his and her 'bit' for the common cause."

"People cannot give the best service unless they conserve their physical and mental resources for expenditure on the tasks which fall to them. Excessive social activity and the keeping of late hours will sap vitality and make citizens less able to give the full measure of service. Now that the Fiesta is over I am confident that San Antonians and the people of the Southwest will settle down to do their share in the big task with which

the nation is confronted. Because this section is far removed from the scene of conflict, some people have failed as yet to fully awaken to the grim significance of the step taken by the United States. Down here, as well as in Washington, New York and all other parts of the country, we must shove all other considerations aside and work to the common end."

From the same paper we reproduce a letter written to Mrs. Fred Fleming, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, of Texas, dated April 25, 1917, by General Pershing, in which he outlined a program for women to follow who are anxious to be of service to the Government. The letter follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to assure you of my endorsement and promise of hearty co-operation in the work you contemplate. I believe you are working in a field that has not been covered, and one which will be of great service to the country before the conclusion of the war. Women abroad have not only borne the burden of anxiety for their friends and loved ones in the fighting line, but have also had to take a more or less active part themselves in the management of the industrial and agricultural activities. As the President is urging that the resources of the country be put in a state of preparedness and requesting the thorough co-operation of all individuals, it is very proper that the women of America, and especially of Texas, so organize themselves that they can do their full part. As a preliminary step I would suggest that every woman of your organization be enrolled, and that a record be made of what she can do best, together with any additional line of work that she would be willing to learn to do. Among the classes of work that women may be called upon to perform almost immediately would be nursing, cooking, gardening, stenography, typewriting, machine sewing, tailoring and clerical labor both under the state and Federal Governments and with private concerns. Later on in the war, women may have to take the places of men as street car conductors and motormen, and in the postal department as mail carriers, and on the farms, and especially in the great munition factories. Courses of instruction in the form of lectures in these various activities, with as much practice as possible should be encouraged to give the women a start and prepare them in theory for the actual work that will come afterward. This is a mere outline that may be of assistance to you in determining something definite for women to look forward to."

COLONEL McANDREW'S ADDRESS.

Lieut. Col. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A., commandant of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., delivered an admirable address to the members of the second class of provisional lieutenants to report for three months of training at the schools on April 17. The officers were assembled in Grant Hall at eight o'clock and the course was formally started. The instructors of the class also attended the assembly. Colonel McAndrew in his address, which the Leavenworth Post reports, said, in part:

"In this talk to you I intend to emphasize certain points and principles that have a direct bearing on your military efficiency and your value as officers of the Army to the Service and to the country. The wisdom of the policy of the War Department to send here the successive classes of the newly commissioned second lieutenants of the mobile Army who come from sources other than West Point, for a three months course of training and instruction before joining the organizations to which they have been assigned, has been amply justified by the results obtained. We intend to fit all of you to assume and fulfill creditably the immediate duties of lieutenants, and above all to give you confidence in yourself, a confidence which will probably prove your greatest asset when you report for duty after leaving here.

"There is much hard work before you if you will obtain the results desired in the course here. The time given you is all too short for the ground that must be covered. Officers fitted to command first-class troops cannot be the product of a course of three months' training and instruction, no matter how strenuous it may be. But if you do your part three months are long enough to give you a good start in your profession. And if when you leave here, you realize that the military profession demands as much from its followers in the way of years of study and effort to attain proficiency as does any other profession of modern times, you will have learned the most valuable lessons we can teach you. We do not think the course as laid down is unduly strenuous, or too severe a task on your mental or physical powers. It is less than that prescribed at the present time for the cadet officers of the British army, a class that corresponds closely to yours.

"Make up your minds right now that the Army is no place for the timeserver or the dilettante. The highest efficiency possible must be your goal. The price that you will pay to attain it is made up of the items of clean living, sobriety, industry, honor, and a whole hearted devotion to your profession. The officers placed over you to instruct and train you, will be called upon to work even harder than you do. But you will find them ready at all times to give you assistance or kindly advice. You will be given every possible privilege consistent with the accomplishment of the purpose for which you have been sent here. Recreation will be provided to the full extent of the resources of the post.

"You are provisionally commissioned in the Army for a limited period. Your permanent commission will depend on the record you make. For that reason, as well as for others, the officers over you must note all facts good or bad that go to make up this record. This does not mean that you are to be subject to espionage on the part of the officers over you. We shall remember at all times that you are officers and gentlemen worthy of confidence. We shall take into account that many faults committed may be due to ignorance of the exacting demands of the Service and not to moral delinquency. Let me give you a little earnest advice here. The greatest efficiency in your profession can be attained only by complete abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

"Another benefit, and that not the smallest you will get from your course here, is the association with comrades of other arms of the Service than your own. Esprit in each arm is highly commendable, but the esprit of the Army as a whole is of far greater importance. Do not cultivate the former at the expense of the latter. Do not think that your interests lie solely in the arm to which you have been assigned. Such a view is a narrow one that militates strongly against efficiency. Join at once the associations of the arm to which you have been assigned and do all in your power to promote its interests. Keep out of debt just as far as it is possible for you to do so. Usually an Army officer's credit is good anywhere and therein lies a big temptation. Join the Army Mutual Aid Association and the Army Co-operative Fire Association if you feel financially able to do so. They are a protection at all times to yourselves and to those near

and dear to you. Subscribe for a Service paper at once, and if you feel financially able, subscribe for other military publications. After some years of service with troops, let it be your ambition to return here to avail yourself further of the advantages of a course at the Army Service Schools.

"The preceding class of young officers has set you a high standard. Scarcely too much praise can be said of their conduct and work while here. And we are constantly receiving the best of reports of the good impression they made upon the older officers when they reported for duty with their organizations. You will soon come to understand what is meant by the Leavenworth spirit. We hope you will absorb much of that spirit even in the short time you are here. It is the spirit that welcomes hard work and whole souled devotion to duty in order that the highest military efficiency may be attained."

TO "SQUARE UP" THE LAW.

"As a matter of justice to 'square up' the law in regard to two classes of men who are generally overlooked and who as a class are 'unorganized' and who have no one to champion their cause before Congress appropriate legislation should be passed," writes a Captain of the Army, retired. The following drafts of proposed bills are submitted for consideration, and it is hoped to have them introduced in Congress, with possible modifications.

RETIRED OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

An act to equalize the rights, emoluments and privileges of commissioned officers of the Army, to detail retired officers of the Army for active duty, and to equalize inequalities of rank resulting from the present rapid promotion, the commissioning as field officers of civilians, and in view of age, length of commissioned service and experience of retired officers.

Be it enacted, etc., That retired officers of the Army may be employed on active duty in the discretion of the President, and may be ordered before examining boards, as prescribed by existing law, which shall determine their fitness to be restored to the active list; and if so restored each shall take rank next after that officer on the active list who was his immediate senior at the time he was retired.

That when a retired officer is detailed for active duty by competent authority, or is serving on such active duty, he shall be commissioned in a rank corresponding to his length of service from his first commission in the Army, as a Volunteer or in the Regular Service; and that his relative standing on the list of commissioned officers of the Army shall be determined by the position of that officer on the active list whose initial commission in the Army was on the same date, or a date next preceding that of the retired officer in question, and his name shall be placed on the relative list of officers of the Army next after that of the said active officer.

Provided further, That retired officers of the Army on active duty shall be entitled to the same longevity and other pay, allowances, promotions and all rights enjoyed by active officers of the Army in their respective grades; and shall be, as commissioned officers of the Army, entitled to all rights and privileges enjoyed by other commissioned officers of the Army.

That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

ENLISTED MEN COMMISSIONED TO RESERVE.

Be it enacted, etc., That all enlisted men of the Army accepting commissions as officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and assigned to active duty as such by competent authority shall be considered, for the purposes of retirement and continuous service pay, as serving as enlisted men, and when their services are no longer required by the Government on active duty as officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps they shall be returned to duty in the Army, in a grade of rank not lower than that held by them prior to assignment on active duty as officers of the Reserve Corps, and without loss of continuous service and continuous service pay.

That the requisite number of non-commissioned grades are hereby created for this purpose, as extra numbers, and the non-commissioned officers returned to duty therein shall be additional in their respective grades, and shall be assigned to such duty as the War Department may direct.

That when vacancies occur among the said additional non-commissioned grades, they shall not be filled and the offices so vacated shall cease and determine.

That former enlisted men while serving as officers, Officers' Reserve Corps, shall be entitled to retirement under Sec. 26, National Defense Act, as provided for the retirement of officers of Philippine Scouts, viz., for disability, in the grade held by them, receiving the retired pay and allowances of master signal electricians of the U.S. Army.

That nothing in this act shall be construed to deprive these enlisted men of any rights or privileges enjoyed by other enlisted men of the various grades of rank of the Army.

Our correspondent adds: "No one should question the justness of the proposed bill for the relief of enlisted men, or, in view of the remarks of the Attorney General and the President regarding the status of retired officers, that one for the relief of retired officers."

ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY LAW.

New York, May 1, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was my fortune, while an officer in the National Guard, to serve as judge advocate of a general court-martial at McAllen, Texas, the early part of this year. Having practiced law for ten years in civil courts, it was interesting to observe the administration of military law and perhaps my observation may be of some service.

Procedure in military courts is in danger of becoming a victim of the technicalities and consequent delays which have brought civil court procedure into such contempt. The great virtues of military practice have been simplicity and speed. But reviewing authorities make more and more rules, and are becoming more and more insistent upon a strict compliance with the rules and regulations, with the inevitable result that the prolonged confinement in the guard house, first awaiting trial and then awaiting result of trial, embitters and antagonizes the prisoner and impairs the discipline and good will of all enlisted men.

I have seen as many as twenty indorsements attached to charges and specifications before they were drawn with sufficient technicality and nicety to pass the scrutinizing eye of the reviewing authority. I have seen the papers go back and forth for the purpose of being redrawn or having something added which did not alter the merits. I would not be surprised to see some reviewing authorities insist that specifications be drawn in the exact words of the sample forms printed in the new manual. You may say that this is an absurd statement because the book itself provides that a strict compliance is not necessary; my answer is that I have known reviewing authorities to insist that sentences be worded in the exact words given in G.O. No. 70, although the order itself says that a substantial compliance only is necessary. This is as bad as any "judicial legislation" ever perpetrated by civil courts. The writer has known courts to be reproved for permitting counsel for accused to outline his case before introducing his evidence; such practice certainly

could not affect the merits of the trial, but the reviewing authority evidently regarded it as technically a wrong procedure (as a matter of fact the procedure was technically perfect, but the point I wish to make is the tendency to insist upon what the reviewing authority considers a perfect technical procedure).

Military procedure would be quickened and better justice would be effected if the reviewing authorities would spend less time in straining to fix a proper sentence. Civil courts leave it to the court of original jurisdiction to impose the sentence. How can anyone who has not seen the accused or has not seen and heard the witnesses determine a proper sentence? There was hardly a case tried by the court of which I was judge advocate in which the reviewing authority was satisfied with the sentence. The result of the attempt to fix a proper sentence merely by reading a cold printed record was exactly what might be expected; the sentences in the cases of hardened criminals were reduced or thrown out entirely while the mild sentences imposed on boyish recruits were disapproved as wholly inadequate and the court was ordered to reconvene to reconsider its sentence. The reconvening of the court did not result in a longer sentence being imposed, but the unfortunate prisoner was actually confined longer because of the postponement of the promulgation of the sentence.

The main difficulty with the present system of military practice is that the reviewing authorities have so much power and are so zealous in exercising their power and seeing that all technical rules are literally complied with and also that justice (as they conceive it) is done. The resultant delay makes the prisoners worse soldiers and brings the practice into ridicule among the enlisted men. I have had cases in which reviewing authorities have even gone so far as to insert a charge that a soldier was drunk at the time he committed a serious breach of discipline, although the officer preferring the charges, the officer investigating the charges, and the judge advocate, all believed and maintained that the soldier was sober and the court so found. It seems clear that sufficient freedom of action is not left to those who draw the charges and to the court which tries the cases. Often months go by while the papers go back and forth. It seems a pity that the regulations require that the papers shall be approved by the reviewing authority before a trial can take place, and that the sentence must be approved by the reviewing authority before it can be promulgated. Each reviewing authority has his own peculiar notions and I venture to suggest that if we build up in the Army the same pyramid system of reviews by higher and higher authority, it will not be long before the Army practice becomes subject to the same notorious delays which block our civil courts.

This letter is not written in hostile criticism, but rather in the hope that the observations of a lawyer who is familiar with the virtues and vices of practice in both civil and military courts may help to maintain in military courts the virtues and to avoid the vices of both systems.

ROBERT H. EWELL.

RESERVE AND VOLUNTEER COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page sixteen, issue April 7, under heading "Reserve Officer and Regular," appears the first public utterance of its kind that I have seen for some time in the passing year's phantasmagoric maze of letters and editorials anent the acquisition of new officers. How obvious is the fact that when you commission a man as major, O.R.C., and call that man into service, he is to take rank over all the captains and lieutenants of the Army, and yet how calmly the captains and lieutenants aforesaid seem to face the prospect!

In my own case, I was retired as a 2d Lieut. P.S., for disability incident to the service, last year. I have been on active duty, however, since three weeks following my retirement. I remain a second lieutenant, and I don't even know whether the law governing promotion of retired officers applies in my case. If it does, I may get promoted next year, yet, until I am, new men are constantly coming in, and being promoted, with less than a year's service. It promises to be even quicker now, and with war, certain young men of "force and character" will come in as first lieutenants, captains and even majors. Wherein is my desire, as I expressed it recently in official correspondence, "to continue to serve my country," appreciated? "In the knowledge of doing my duty?" My ten years' service and experience do not count, though by being placed on active duty, often of the most important kind, retired men release their more physically fit brothers-in-arms for "straight duty," and the government benefits both ways.

Let's slow up a bit on this rank proposition. As the old Army stood, inducements for good men were all-sufficient. Let the new blood come in—the country and the Army profit thereby; but the grade of second lieutenant is a good starting point. To hold a commission at all should satisfy the most ardent patriot,—and then too, there are the rank and file. Bring the enlisted man in first, then the civilian. Surely his services and experience entitle him, in common justice, to preference, to the dignity of rank over the beginning soldier. Not only can the War Department commission sixty men in a regiment but six times sixty, and these men, if they are to form the backbone of the faculty in that great school which is to train the nation in the art of war, merit recognition much greater than is to be accorded their pupils.

FOR THE SERVICE.

INFANTRY TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Assuming that it will be essential for the successful prosecution of the war to train large bodies of young men ignorant of military instruction beyond the merest essentials, and to make of them good Infantry in the shortest possible time, would it not be wise for us at once to prepare ourselves for such an effort. The necessary high order of discipline, of endurance, and of self confidence characteristic of these soldiers makes it essential that the system of training to develop such qualities must be the most efficient obtainable.

Such essential characteristics as these mentioned require infinitely more ability on the part of the instructors who are charged with imparting the same than would be the case were it required to teach the new soldier mechanical and theoretical operations of the most complicated and delicate nature. Similarly, in his instruction the element of time is a most important feature, and cannot be reduced below a specified minimum. Therefore, it is necessary that a sound system of Infantry training be evolved while there is yet time, and also that

great care be exercised in selecting those responsible for its initiation and operation.

Facing the situation then as it stands, we should prepare now to contribute much of our best military talent for this immediate and all important task. Briefly stated, we require a Chief of Infantry with sufficient expert assistants to plan the instruction, co-ordinate the theoretical and practical applications of the same, and apply the result so as to be able to turn out a well finished product from New England which will be an exact duplicate of a similar product from Kansas.

"S. O. S."

PROMOTION BY SENIORITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with interest and hearty approval your editorial on promotion by seniority. Just a word about Napoleon. If one reads the records, memoirs of Marbot for instance, I think one will be convinced that promotion under Napoleon was far from what it should have been. It placed Grouchy in active command over Van Damme and Gérard, neither one of whom would in his wildest days have so muddled things as Grouchy did. Perhaps this was misfortune and nobody's fault; but all was not ideal in those days. I have heard an American officer ascribe Napoleon's fall to his wrong system of promotion. It is a difficult problem not to be decided offhand nor ex cathedra even by Napoleon. I believe the nearest approach to solution is as you indicate. I suppose nobody would adhere rigidly to seniority in war and on the field of battle. I suppose nobody criticizes the rise of Nivelle in a few months from command of battalions to command of armies. But I will venture to say if you ask a captain on duty with troops, he will say that in general a man unfit to be junior sergeant is not fit to be senior corporal.

Speaking as a citizen, which is about what I am now, I would be willing to see selection rule with this proviso: that all unselected seniors be instantly retired.

E. P. PENDLETON,
Colonel, retired.

NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS.

The establishment of two naval training stations was announced by the Secretary of the Navy on May 1, the combined facilities of the new depots being 15,000 men. An extensive tract has been leased at Quantico, Va., whereon will be constructed quarters for 5,000 marines and sailors. The work will be started immediately and should be completed in about six weeks. The new quarters will be enlarged later if additions are found necessary. The buildings and grounds of the San Diego, Cal., Exposition, which were offered to the Navy free of charge, have been accepted and the second camp will be established on that site. The city of San Diego offered the use of an unimproved 1,400-acre tract near the exposition grounds and that offer also was accepted, though the use to which the ground will be put has not been decided. These stations are supplementary to that which is planned for the Jamestown, Va., site, mentioned in a recent issue, and to those which will be established near Montauk, L.I. A dispatch from Chicago states that Grant Park, one of the lake-front parks, already has been converted into a naval training station to care for 3,000 recruits.

The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to Congress an earnest request that \$7,000,000 additional be appropriated to provide adequate training facilities and quarters for the thousands of recruits now crowding the recruit depots, and for the others he expects within the next few weeks. Mr. Daniels also has recommended that \$60,000 be appropriated for the purchase and development of a tract of land near the naval ammunition depot at St. Julien Creek, Va., to be used as an extension of that station. The tract comprises eighty-eight acres.

AMERICAN RED CROSS TO ACTIVE DUTY.

The American Red Cross will furnish the first Army organization that will be sent to the European battlefields. At the request of the British commission six base hospitals organized by the American Red Cross for the Medical Department of the U.S. Army have been ordered to active duty abroad. It is understood, but not officially stated, that they are to go to France. They will be embarked as soon as they can be mustered into Federal service and the necessary military equipment issued. The first unit should be able to leave by May 10, and the entire contingent is expected to be afloat by May 20. The base hospitals to go will be the 2d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 12th and 21st. The men included will carry only some special surgical equipment and, on arrival, will take charge of hospitals already established. Each unit will consist of twenty-three doctors, two dentists, sixty-five nurses and 150 enlisted men of the Medical Department, U.S.A. The directors of the hospitals are as follows: 2d, Presbyterian Hospital, New York, Dr. George E. Brewer; 4, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. George W. Crile; 5th, Harvard University, Dr. Harvey Cushing; 10th, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Dr. R. H. Harte; 12th, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Dr. Frederick Besley; 21st, Washington University Hospital, St. Louis, Dr. Frederick T. Murphy. A base hospital is equipped to care for 500 patients, but it can be expanded to care for double that number. It is customary to assign one base hospital to each division of the Army; about 20,000 men. "That we are thus able to send these units immediately is due to the fact that Col. Jefferson R. Kean, director general of the military department of the American Red Cross, has been working one year preparing for just such an emergency," said Acting Chairman Eliot Wadsworth, of the Red Cross. "It is the best evidence we have yet had of what it means to prepare for war in time of peace."

The Council of National Defense stated officially on May 3 that 3,000 ambulances and 7,700 doctors and drivers will be sent to France in addition to the six base hospitals organized by the Red Cross. The first unit of twenty-two ambulances and seventy men will leave within three weeks. It was said that the French commission had specifically asked that everything possible be done to expedite this form of aid, the medical service of the allies having suffered heavily in recent months.

The people of the United States through the American

Red Cross have sent \$165,000 to relieve the sufferings of the warring European nations, in the months of March and April, according to a report issued at the National Red Cross headquarters in Washington. More than half of this amount was distributed through the American War Relief Clearing House of Paris. The new American Red Cross Hospital of Paris, the first American hospital in France, required an appropriation of \$10,000 and \$15,000 was expended in the purchase of motor ambulances and trucks. Demand for relief work in Europe, Red Cross officials say, is increasing constantly and this, with the possibility of sudden large demands for relief work among American soldiers and their dependents, has resulted in a nation-wide campaign throughout the United States for increased membership in the American Red Cross.

PLANS FOR AVIATION PERSONNEL.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, has practically completed the program which it is expected will result in the securing of the hundreds of aviators necessary to bring that section up to the proper strength in the new forces authorized in the Administration Army bill. Moreover, the program is intended to furnish such men in a shorter period than the most optimistic officer had believed possible when the work was first undertaken. Full details of the plan worked out in the office of General Squier cannot yet be made public, but the following outline will indicate the general idea:

Six universities have agreed to detail three or more instructors from their faculties, to be sent to Canada, where they will investigate the scholastic functions of the aviation school at Camp Borden. On their return these instructors will inaugurate a "preliminary course in aeronautics" at their several institutions which will give to the student in the briefest possible time the essential knowledge in that science. From the thousands of applicants for commissions as aviators, officers of the Signal Corps will select 100 from each university. They will be taken into the enlisted reserve of the Signal Corps and ordered to the college for the intensive course of study. Additional aviation schools along the plan of those at Mineola and Memphis will be prepared to give the student the actual flying experience and the finishing touches to his "education." Charles D. Walcott, chairman of the advisory committee on aeronautics of the Council of National Defense, has reported that, as a result of the co-operation of domestic manufacturers, there is absolute assurance that an adequate number of training machines will be available when the students are ready to use them.

The universities already included in the plan are Cornell, Ohio State, Texas State, Illinois State, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and California State. Representatives of these six institutions were in conference with General Squier April 30 and next day orders which will send the investigators to Canada were issued. In the Canadian school one month is allowed for the theoretical subjects and two for the instruction in the "squadrons." It is possible that this time may be cut in the case of the American students, who will be in every sense "picked" men. But should it be deemed best to maintain the Canadian schedule an output of 200 embryo aviators per month after the end of July seems assured. It is more than likely, however, that the number of institutions will be increased.

The additional aviation schools to be established include one each near Detroit, Mich.; Champlain, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Dayton, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo., and the permanent equipping of the schools near Chicago, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn. Major Benjamin D. Foulis, S.C., who accompanied Lieut. Col. J. B. Bennet to Canada last week, has been ordered to make a thorough inspection of the grounds available at each of these places and to report the result as soon as possible. The ten aviation fields between Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, equipped and owned by a prominent aircraft company in the latter city, may be used by the students at Ohio State University. As a general thing it is intended that the prospective aviators shall only receive at the aviation schools instruction in mechanics, physics and other theoretical subjects necessary in aeronautics and military drill.

NATIONAL DEFENSE CONFERENCE.

A joint meeting of the Council of National Defense and the Governors of all the states in the Union or their representatives was begun in Washington on May 2 and was continued on the following day. Addresses were made on the opening day by President Wilson and Secretaries Baker, Daniels and Lane. The last named speaker created a sensation by announcing Germany had destroyed 400,000 tons of merchant shipping by mines and submarines "during the past week." The impression created by this statement was so alarming that later in the day Mr. Lane said these figures "were probably too high an estimate."

Secretary Daniels said the task of the Navy was to find something to counteract the submarine. "For many weeks," he said, "American scientists have been at work on the problem. A large number of new devices have been tested. Every device that shows any promise is given further rigid tests."

Secretary Baker told the delegates that the most complete co-operation is necessary between the Federal and state agencies and declared: "We are not going to make war with our right hand, nor with our left hand, but with both hands, and every man in the Nation is going to be in the service of the Nation. Although he may not wear a uniform, although he may continue his normal occupation, he will be contributing vitally to the national defense, and if the lesson can be impressed upon your people at home it will have a most salutary effect."

On the second day of the conference Howard Coffin, chairman of the Munitions Committee of the Council of National Defense, said that American troops that go to France will have to use Allied guns and ammunition, as the Allies are manufacturing to-day more munitions than they can use. Rifles, Mr. Coffin said, are now being turned out at 17,000 to 20,000 a day, with more ammunition than the whole world can use, but most of the big guns now building are already bespoken by the Allies, and more big-gun factories must be created. The country will need more airplanes than it can possibly manufacture, but on the other hand, more automobiles

are now being manufactured than the country can possibly use. These matters call for adjustment, he said.

Among the other subjects discussed as having been considered by the Government were the sending of 3,000 ambulances and 7,700 doctors to France and the sending of transportation experts to Russia in addition to the commission headed by Elihu Root. General Crowder explained to the delegates how the actual operation of the registration under the Emergency Army bill would be carried out, complete details of which are given elsewhere in this issue. Walter S. Gifford, managing director of the Council of National Defense, indicated that a Department of Munitions, or "at least a department in embryo," was likely to be instituted in the near future.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The April number of the U.S. Cavalry Journal may possibly be the last issue of that interesting Service monthly for some time. In an editorial announcement as to the difficulty of getting an editor for the Journal we read that "none has been elected as yet and there seems to be a chance that there will be no one appointed. What will become of the Journal no one knows," the statement continues, "and it is probable that its publication will cease during the war." It is also announced that owing to Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, having declined the position of president of the Cavalry Association to which he was elected at the last annual meeting, General Parker, under the constitution, remains president. Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 1st Illinois F.A., writes on "Cavalry in the Great War," in this number; Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav., contributes an article on "The Automatic Pistol in the Punitive Expedition"; and Capt. James A. Shannon, 11th Cav., tells about the Army's experiences "with the Apache Scouts in Mexico." There is a further contribution to the story of the Columbus raid, many of the facts taken from the narrative of Capt. James T. Castleman, 13th Cav., who was officer of the day at the time of the raid. In the Mounted Service section of the number Lieut. George S. Patton describes "The Present Saber: Its Form and the Use for Which It Was Designed."

The leading article in the May-June number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution is Major Gen. William Harding Carter's silver medal prize essay entitled "Prophets of Preparedness." The only other original article is by Lieut. Col. W. Irving Taylor, C.A.C., analyzing the problem of "America and the Next World War." Among the reprinted articles are "The Psychology of the Soldier," and the technical articles on the progress of the war abroad on land, sea and air from the British service monthlies. General Harding's article traces the efforts of all the Army officers who have labored in the cause of real preparedness from General Bernard and Colonel Toften, General Gaines, Lieutenant Halleck and General Upton. At the end of his article General Harding writes: "Awakened by the world-wide war of 1914, still raging, innumerable writers and orators, without essential training, are posing as prophets and filling the minds of the people with their particular brands of preparedness. When the life work of the long array of real prophets of preparedness is reviewed by the nation, with as much interest as the recommendations of the numerous associations and societies pressing for recognition and appropriations, then, and not till then, may we expect a modern military establishment under which we may make war as becomes a self-governing people."

"Our Undersea Fighters" by Comdr. Orton P. Jackson, U.S.N., and Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., in the May St. Nicholas, describes life in the submarine and the perils encountered by this arm of modern naval warfare, brought to successful completion by American inventive genius.

From the fact that "a necessity exists for the adoption throughout our Army of a uniform system of collective training in battle fire" Capt. G. S. Turner and J. J. Fulmer, Inf., U.S.A., have written a handbook on "Battle Fire Training" (Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis.) with the hope that it may assist towards the adoption of a uniform system "and thus aid, even though it be in a small way, the furthering of the work so necessary for success on the field of battle." While Captains Turner and Fulmer declare their work is based upon the principles laid down in various manuals on the subject of fire and fire tactics and admit that few of the methods outlined have received the test of actual war, yet they have been applied by a number of independent organizations over an extended period of time and with uniformly excellent results. This system is being used at the Army Service Schools in instructing provisional officers. The writers express their thanks for the interest and help and support of Col. Sedgwick Rice, Major H. E. Eames and Capt. W. A. Kent, C. H. Mason and James D. Taylor, all U.S.A.

The D. Van Nostrand Company (New York city) has just issued the seventh edition of "Modern Seamanship," by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., in a revised and enlarged form with 160 full-page plates. In his preface to the work in its new form Admiral Knight says: "The present edition of 'Modern Seamanship' is designed to bring the work up-to-date as completely as possible. To this end, a large amount of new material has been added, much that was obsolete has been cut out, and about one-third of the remainder has been extensively revised or entirely rewritten." Admiral Knight's original idea in the preparation of this work was to cover a wider field than did Luce, Nares and Alston in their admirable treatises, since the more universal use of steam has made those writings lacking in respect to the application of practical seamanship to steam-propelled vessels. Admiral Knight achieved his purpose in the first edition of his book and has always maintained that merit, never more completely than in this latest edition of what has been for sixteen years a standard work in its field.

To meet an emergency condition existing at the University of Illinois, where numerous applicants for commissions in the line sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps were unable to obtain the necessary text-books, Capt. Robert R. Welhimer, C.A.C., U.S.A., has prepared "A Primer for the Officers' Reserve Corps" that is issued by the University of Illinois Supply Store, Champaign, Ill. The primer, which will also be found extremely helpful by officers of the National Guard, contains notes on administration, tables of organization, military law, field service regulations, topography, hippology, Field and Coast Artillery matériel, explosives, the U.S. magazine rifle, small-arms firing manual, the rifle in war and manual of interior guard duty. The article on hippology was prepared by Capt. Joseph H. Barnard, Cav., U.S.A. Where a military student is unable to get complete text-books on these various subjects this primer of Captain Welhimer's will be found a valuable little book.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.A.W.

The annual dinner of the Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was held in the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., April 27, 1917. After the good things provided in the menu were disposed of Col. W. G. Latimer, acting as toastmaster, proposed a silent toast to the "memory of companions deceased since the institution of the Commandery." The recorder calling the roll, the registrar responding, the companions standing, all drank the toast in silence. This was followed by a similar toast to the memory of Gen. Russell A. Alger, Michigan soldier and statesman. Toasts being then in order, that of the Army was responded to by Col. H. Burgess, C.E. Major F. G. Phelps spoke for the recruiting service; Capt. Victor Morrison on the needs of the Marine Corps, while Capt. D. F. D'Onne spoke on behalf of the Coast Guard Service. Gen. C. A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection and Chinese Relief Expedition, spoke on the crisis which confronted the country. Mr. F. Stalkey, vice president of the Union Trust, spoke on the present financial situation. Col. Walter Barlow, Michigan N.G., detailed some of the difficulties attending the recent mobilization of the Guard, and narrated incidents connected with duty as found on the Mexican border. Capt. Nathan F. Simpson, ex-warden of Jackson prison, who served with the Volunteers in the Philippines, urged that business men should take a more active part in military affairs, and condemned "red tape" in the Service. Major Val Evans and Major George A. Dick spoke on behalf of the Michigan Volunteers of 1898. The G.A.R. was represented by Comrade Charles Bartlett, who favored the assemblage with vocal selections.

At the conclusion of the addresses, the annual meeting of the Commandery was held, the reports of the recorder and treasurer showing the organization to be in a healthy condition. The Commandery deplored the loss by death, on Aug. 25, 1916, of Ensign Strathearn Hendrie, U.S.N., a charter member of this order. The sum of \$25 was voted for the Naval Reserve fund now being created. The following telegram was unanimously voted to be sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Michigan: "The Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, through its council, urges you to support the Administration measure providing for compulsory service in organizing the Army for use in the present war, and endorses the principle of universal military service."

The balloting for officers and members of the council, and also delegates to the National Commandery meeting to be held in Washington, D.C., resulted as follows: Commander, Col. W. G. Latimer, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Gen. Charles W. Hanah (late M.N.G.), U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Capt. E. E. McNair, U.S.V.; recorder, Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. O. T. Warren, U.S.N.; treasurer, Lieut. Clement F. Kross, U.S.V.; chaplain, Rev. (Major) E. W. White, U.S.V.; council, Col. Frank J. Hecker, U.S.V.; Col. A. S. Towar, U.S.A.; Col. William T. McGurrian, U.S.V.; Lieut. E. E. Hartwick, U.S.A.; Capt. C. P. Staubach, U.S.V.; Col. J. S. Bersey, U.S.V.; P.A. Surg. D. L. Parker, U.S.N.; Companion Divie B. Duffield, Major and Surg. A. P. Biddle, U.S.V.; Col. J. B. Peterman, U.S.V. The past commanders are Gen. C. A. Coolidge, U.S.A.; Capt. F. M. Alger, U.S.V.; Ensign F. D. Standish, U.S.N.; Capt. G. G. Scranton, U.S.V.; Major C. B. de Nancrede, U.S.V.; Col. George R. Cecil, U.S.A. The delegates to the annual meeting of the National Commandery were Col. C. A. Booth, Col. G. R. Cecil, Lieut. C. E. Hartwick, all U.S.A.

The District of Columbia Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will hold its annual dinner jointly with that of the National Commandery at the Army and Navy Club on the evening of May 19. The dinner will close the sessions of the annual convention, held May 18 and 19, and delegates will be present from the various states in which commanderies exist. Brig. Gen. John L. Clem, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, is National Commander. The local commandery has elected the following officers: Commander, Col. C. A. Stedman, U.S.A.; senior vice commander, Major R. L. Longstreet, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Rear Admiral A. V. Zane, U.S.N.; recorder, Mr. R. H. Chappell; registrar, Capt. C. M. Forrest, U.S.V.; treasurer, Cadet B. P. Lamberton, U.S.N.; chaplain, Rev. George F. Dudley, U.S.V.; historian, Major F. S. Hodgson, U.S.V.; council, Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N.; S. R. Jacobs, U.S.V.; C. E. Golden, U.S.V., and Sheridan Ferree, U.S.V.; Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N.; Engr-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, U.S.C.G.; Capt. A. S. Cushman, U.S.V.; Capt. W. T. H. King, U.S.V.; Lieut. J. H. Mittendorf, U.S.N.; Lieut. Anthony Holmead, U.S.V.; and all past commanders; delegates to convention, Capt. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N.; Col. R. D. Simms and Major F. B. Wheaton, U.S.V.; alternates, Lieut. J. H. Mittendorf, U.S.N.; Engr-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, U.S.C.G.; Major Louis Knapp, U.S.V.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral George Sidney Willits, U.S.N., retired, died in the home of relatives in Woodbury, N.J., on May 3, 1917, after a long illness. He was born in New York Dec. 31, 1852, and was graduated from Annapolis in 1875. In 1877 he was promoted assistant engineer, in 1885 passed assistant engineer and in 1896 chief engineer. In 1908 he was advanced to captain and in 1913 to Rear Admiral. Rear Admiral Willits was on the Marblehead in the Spanish War and the Solace in the Boxer rebellion in China. He was retired Feb. 21, 1915, on attaining the age of sixty-two years. He had performed nearly sixteen years of sea service and twenty-two years and three months of shore duty.

Chief Engr. Samuel L. P. Ayres, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of rear admiral, and who served under Admiral Farragut in the Civil War, died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1917. He attended church in the morning and was apparently in good health. Shortly before ten o'clock p.m., he became unconscious and death occurred a few minutes later. He was born in Stamford, Conn., on July 29, 1839. Chief Engineer Ayres entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer, July 21, 1858. His first ship being the frigate Roanoke, the flagship of the home squadron. Other vessels he served in included the Michigan, on the northern lakes, the steam sloop Pensacola, of the West Gulf Squadron, and while serving in the latter vessel he participated in the engagement with the batteries on the passage down the Potomac, the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Chalmette Battery, and the capture of New Orleans. He subsequently served in the gunboat Nipsic, of the South Atlantic Block-

ading Squadron, and in the Juniata, of the Brazil Squadron, to 1867. He was also attached to the Shenandoah, of the European Station, the Brooklyn, of the North Atlantic Station, and the Alliance, of the European Station. His shore duty included service as a member of the examining board of engineers, and as inspector of machinery for the new cruisers. He was fleet engineer of the Atlantic Station, 1886-9, and was a member of the board of engineers for the trial of the cruiser Baltimore in 1889. He was president of the naval engineer examining board 1896, to the date of his retirement for age in July, 1897. Chief Engineer Ayres had performed eighteen years sea service and twenty years and one month shore duty. His widow, Mrs. Ellis Jackson Ayres, and two sons, Dr. C. Percival Ayres, of New York, and Samuel Ayres, of Boston, survive.

Pay Dir. George W. Beaman, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of rear admiral and stood No. 1 in his grade on the retired list, died in his home in Cambridge, Mass., on May 3, 1917. He was born in Vermont May 7, 1837, and entered the Navy March 5, 1862, as an assistant paymaster. He was attached to the gunboat Seneca, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and later served in the Union, of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and on special duty at Mound City, Ill., and in the Algonquin. After the war he served, among other duties, in the Marion, Cyane, Ossipee and other ships and at different shore stations. He was retired May 7, 1899, on attaining the age of sixty-two years. Pay Director Beaman early in the Civil War, before entering the Navy, was a newspaper correspondent with Grant's Army and entered the Navy as acting pay director.

Second Lieut. Claude J. Liebert, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., April 17, 1917. He was commissioned in the Army June 3, 1916.

Capt. W. C. Johnson, formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at one time Assistant Postmaster of Cincinnati and a member of the Cincinnati Board of Public Service, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 28, 1917. He was seventy-four years old.

Mrs. Dora Edmondston Zimmerman Allen, wife of the late Pay Insp. Robert W. Allen, U.S.N., died April 26, 1917, at Wrenwood Hospital, Sandy Spring, Md. She was a daughter of the late Reuben Zimmerman, of Alexandria, Va., and was a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of Virginia, and of the Army and Navy Chapter of the D.A.R. Mrs. Allen was one of the founders of the Washington Club, was at one time well known in Washington society. She is survived by two daughters, Miss Roberta Z. Allen, of Washington, and Mrs. Charles Conrad, wife of Paymr. Charles Conrad, U.S.N., and by seven grandchildren.

Mrs. Blandina Stanton Babcock, widow of Brig. Gen. John Breckinridge Babcock, U.S.A., died on April 24, 1917, at the home of her son, Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 4th U.S. Cav., at Schofield Barracks, H.T.

Mrs. Mary A. Ewen, wife of Major Clarence Ewen, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Mrs. Edward D. Anderson, died at New York city, April 28, 1917.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garvin, mother of Mrs. G. E. T. Stevenson, wife of Chaplain Stevenson, U.S.N., died at Highland, N.Y., May 2, 1917.

Mrs. E. H. Funston, mother of the late Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., died at the home of her daughter at Emporia, Kas., April 27, 1917. She was seventy-two years old.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung of April 29, 1917, announces the death of Vice Admiral Kailer von Kaltenfels, chief of the Austrian Navy Department.

Chief Mus. Joseph Feltrinelli, U.S.A., retired, who resided with his family in Sawtelle, Cal., died at Soldiers' Home, Cal., April 19, 1917, as the result of an accident while hunting rabbits. While grasping his double barrel shotgun by the muzzle, one of the barrels exploded and the charge entered Feltrinelli's left groin. He was a native of Italy, and leaves a widow and four minor children. Though only forty-two years of age, Feltrinelli had, because of service in foreign wars, which credited him with double time in service, been retired. Enlisting in 1901, he served in the 6th and 9th U.S. Infantry, the 7th U.S. Artillery, the 16th U.S. Infantry, and finally, as bandmaster, for nine years, of the 1st U.S. Infantry, from which he was retired in 1916. The funeral was held April 21, the following Army bandmasters on the retired list being the pallbearers: F. Henri Greissinger, Thomas F. Darcy, Thomas Toolan, Thomas McDermott, Charles E. Coe, Max Dahman, and William Ostermann, present bandmaster of the Soldier's Home.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Dorothy Dana Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., retired and Mrs. Aleshire, became the bride of Ensign Alexander G. Hatch, U.S.N., April 28, 1917, in the home of her parents, at the St. Nicholas, Washington, D.C. Miss Majorie Aleshire was her sister's only attendant, and Ensign Tully Shelley, U.S.N., a classmate of the bridegroom at Annapolis, was best man.

Colonel and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion, to Lieut. Edwin Howard Clark, U.S.A., of the West Point class of 1917.

Miss Louise Marie Klee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Klee, of New York city, was married April 30, 1917, to Lieut. Walter F. Gips, Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A., by the Rev. J. Lyons. The bride was attended by Misses Julia K. Stein, Sara Klee, Harriet Sinzheimer, Edith Adler and Carrie Greenhut and Mrs. Alfred Eise-man. Mr. Sidney New was best man.

Miss Helen MacMurray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. MacMurray, of Troy, N.Y., and Major Sidney G. de Kay, 12th Inf., N.Y.N.G., were married in the Gotham Hotel, New York city, April 30, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery. The wedding party consisted only of relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The bride is a lineal descendant of Richard Warren, of the Mayflower. Major de Kay is of Dutch origin, his family having come to New York in 1623. He is a member of the New York Bar, the St. Nicholas Club, the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Holyland Society, the Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution.

The marriage of Miss Alethea Craig, daughter of Rear Admiral Edgar Craig, U.S.N., to Lieut. Stephen S. Yeandle, U.S.C.G., took place very suddenly on April 7, 1917, in Washington, D.C., owing to the unexpected opportunity given by his ship being at Baltimore, Md., for a few days, and the uncertainty, caused by the war. Lieutenant Yeandle was only able to secure leave for the latter date, so the wedding was planned for then. At the ceremony which took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., the evening of April 7, the

Rev. Robert Talbot officiated, with Rear Admiral Craig and Mrs. Talbot the only others present.

The marriage of Lieut. Joseph M. Tully, 16th U.S. Cav., and Miss Fannie Larkin Smith, our Fort Sam Houston, Texas, correspondent reports, was solemnized April 25, 1917. Rev. Father J. H. Quinn officiating. The bridal party was led by the ushers, Lieut. Robert Le G. Walsh and Lieut. Junius H. Houghton, U.S.A. The best man was Lieut. John F. Goodman, U.S.A. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held in the home for the bridal party and a few friends. Lieutenant and Mrs. Tully left for Dallas, Texas, where they will make a short visit and will be at home at Sam Fordyce, Texas.

The marriage of Lieut. Edward C. McGuire, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Jean Sharon, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George B. Sharon, 4th U.S. Inf., at Brownsville, Texas, April 18, 1917, which we briefly noted on April 21, took place in the home of the bride's parents. Only members of the family were present at the ceremony but the friends and well wishers were given an opportunity to congratulate the young couple at a reception given in the officers' pavilion at Fort Brown, following the ceremony. The wedding service was performed by Chaplain Doherty, 3d U.S. Cav. The bride, attired in a gold colored sport suit, topped by a golden straw hat and carrying lilies of the valley and violets, came to the altar on the arm of her mother, who wore a becoming afternoon gown of yellow Georgette crepe with a black lace hat. Miss Sharon's only attendant was her little sister, Miss Sallie, who served her sister as bridesmaid. She wore an attractive gown of white Philippine hand-work set off by a pink sash. The groom was attended by his close friend, Lieut. A. D. Newman, 3d U.S. Cav. The home was prettily decorated with lilies, masses of white roses, and greens. The pavilion, where the reception was held, was also prettily decorated with flowers, flags, and bunting. Following the assembling of the guests the military custom of the bride's cutting the wedding cake with the bridegroom's saber was observed. Lieutenant and Mrs. McGuire left for St. Louis to be the guests of relatives of the bride for several days before going to New York, where the remainder of the month's leave will be spent visiting Lieutenant McGuire's parents. After the honeymoon, they will be at home in Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Many and beautiful were the gifts of silverware, cut glass and other presents received by the lieutenant and his bride.

Mr. Leland Burnette Morris, vice consul, son of the late Lieut. Col. Louis Thompson Morris, 4th U.S. Cav., was married in Symrna, Turkey March 5, 1917, to Miss Marie de Jaba. The wedding was a large and brilliant affair. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the American College, followed by a reception, and later in the evening by a dance given by Mr. Archbell, the best man. "The bride, writes a correspondent, 'is a petite brunette and very talented, speaking four languages fluently. The young couple are now on their way to Mr. Morris' new station, Genoa, Italy.'"

Miss Leslie Coe Nugent, daughter of Mrs. Millicent Leslie Nugent, and granddaughter of the late Brevet Brig. General Robert Nugent, U.S.A., was married to Mr. Maurice Jamison Mitchell of Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. George Oldham, at St. Luke's Church in the city of New York on April 25, 1917. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, 404 West 145th street, New York city. Miss Nugent's grandfather, Brig. Gen. Robert Nugent, was Asst. Provost Marshal General of New York city during the Draft Riots in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are to make their home at Wheelwright, Ky., where Mr. Mitchell is interested in the mines.

Brig. Gen. Richard L. Hoxie, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Norcross were married on April 30, 1917 at the home of the bride's brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Norcross, Petworth, D.C. Immediately afterward Gen. and Mrs. Hoxie left town for the General's country place, Vinita, at Iowa City, Iowa. The Rev. Dr. Wilbur Harrington Norcross, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., another brother of the bride, read the marriage service, and the wedding was attended only by members of the family. Dr. Alfred Norcross gave his sister in marriage, and his small son, John Norcross, who served as ring bearer, was the only attendant. The bride wore a modish tailored suit of navy blue broadcloth, with a small turban of black milan braid, and a corsage bouquet of pink roses. The house was decorated with spring flowers. Gen. and Mrs. Hoxie will return to Washington in October, after which they will make their home at the Hoxie residence, 1632 K street. The general's first wife was the famous sculptress, Vinnie Ream Hoxie, and for several months his bride has been engaged in compiling the memoirs and history of the late Mrs. Hoxie.

Among the marriages at West Point, N.Y., April 20, 1917, was that of Lieut. Henry Hutchings, Jr., U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and Miss Elizabeth E. Goldman. Lieutenant Hutchings is a son of Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings, Texas National Guard.

Passed Asst. Surgeon Martin Donelson, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Dance, were married at Danville, Va., April 25, 1917, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. W. W. Williamson. The Rev. W. R. Laird, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Bertha W. Dance and the late Willis Dance. The attendants of the bride were Miss Alma Glennon, of Norfolk, and Miss Edith Williamson, of Danville. The best man was Mr. John C. Carr, of Norfolk, Va. Willis J. Dance, of Goldsboro, N.C., brother of the bride, gave her away. Dr. Donelson is attached to the U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Egbert T. Lloyd, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ruby Kinkade Young were married at Wilson, N.C., on April 23, 1917. Lieutenant Lloyd is the son of Major and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., retired, who now reside at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and Miss Julia Caroline Blount, were married at West Point, N.Y., April 20, 1917. Lieutenant Ridgway is a son of Col. Thomas Ridgway, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Warren, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Blount, of Pensacola, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter Miriam, to Lieut. Louis Abeck Craig, 4th U.S. Field Art., stationed at Corozal, C.Z. The wedding will take place this June.

Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn ap Rogers Jones, of Summit, New Jersey, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Dilworth Jones, to Breckinridge Atwater Day, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Briggs Day, also of Summit. Miss Jones is a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Roger Jones, U.S.A. Mr. Day is a graduate of Yale, 1913, served last summer on the Mexican Border with the 7th N.Y. Inf., and has recently passed the examinations for a second lieutenancy in the U. S. Army. No date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Bessie W. Bowne, daughter of Mrs. Louise Bowne, of 36 Lincoln avenue, Ridgewood, N.J., well known in society there, to Capt. J. Smith, of Co.

L. 5th Inf., N.J.N.G., took place April 28, 1917, at the home of the bride, with the Rev. J. A. Van Neste officiating. A reception followed the ceremony. After a short wedding trip the couple will locate in Hackensack while Company L remains on duty there.

Col. and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Wallace, to Lieut. Roscoe Barnett Woodruff, 9th Inf., U.S.A. Lieutenant Woodruff was first captain of the 1915 class at West Point. The wedding will take place in June.

A brilliant military wedding at Princeton, N.J., April 28, 1917, was that at Trinity Church, when Miss Catherine Foster Bacon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bacon, of Indianapolis, Ind., and niece of Professor and Mrs. Howard Crosby Warren, of 133 Library Place, Princeton, was married to Lieut. Lewis Perrine, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A. Lieutenant Perrine is a son of Capt. Henry Pratt Perrine, U.S.A., retired, U.S.M.A., class of 1869, and a brother of 1st Lieut. Henry Pratt Perrine, jr., 14th U.S. Inf., U.S.M.A., class of 1913, and of Mrs. Charles Wolcott Ryder, wife of 1st Lieut. C. W. Ryder, 37th U.S. Inf., class of 1915, U.S.M.A., and grandson of the late Major General Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster General of New Jersey, 1855 to 1889, and president of the Board of Visitors, West Point, 1886. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a gathering of relatives and friends of the young couple, which crowded the church to its utmost limits. Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, said the betrothal office and the Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, rector of the church, conducted the services at the altar. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Professor Howard Crosby Warren, and was attended by Miss Frances Wright, of Havana, Cuba, one of her classmates at the Cathedral School of St. Mary, Garden City, L.I., as maid of honor, and by Miss Mary Louise Perrine, a sister, and Miss Rachel Perrine, a cousin, of the bridegroom, as bridesmaids. Lieutenant Perrine had as his best man Lieut. August M. Gurney, U.S.A., and the ushers were Lieuts. Donovan Swanton, Robert D. Newton, and Asa P. Pope, U.S.A., of New York, all U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A. Following the service at the altar, the bride and bridegroom passed under the drawn swords of the best man and ushers. The church was very beautifully decorated with flowers, palms and ferns. A lattice work of yellow forsythia was erected across the church, dividing it in half, and over the aisle was constructed an arch also of forsythia. The whole effect was very lovely. The bride's gown was of white Worth satin and silver, with a very long court train lined with silver cloth, and the bodice was trimmed with old rose point lace. Her veil was of white tulle, with a frill of old rose point lace, caught with sprays of orange blossoms and she wore a short face veil of tulle. Her flowers were a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and sweet peas. The maid of honor wore an exquisite dress of dainty apricot chiffon over silver cloth, with bouffant skirt charmingly draped. Her hat was of apricot tulle, to match her dress, with piping of blue, with a tiny wreath of flowers. She carried a colonial bouquet of brown and yellow iris, yellow daisies and sunset roses. The bridesmaids' dresses were of light blueorgette crepe over flesh color tissue with bouffant skirts, and the bodices were embroidered in blue butterflies. They wore long scarfs of blueorgette crepe lined with flesh color chiffon. Their hats were white covered with white tulle and soft bows of white satin ribbon. Colonial bouquets of brown and yellow iris, yellow daisies and mignonette were carried by the bridesmaids. Immediately following the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the home of Professor and Mrs. Warren. The bride and bridegroom, attended by the bridal party, Mrs. Bacon and Mr. and Mrs. Warren, received their guests in the drawing room, standing before an American flag, above which were large bunches of Easter lilies, with palms at the sides. The room was decorated with flags, bride's roses and lilies as were all the rooms on the first floor. The bride's table was set in the sunparlor and was decorated with bride's roses and white tulle, and the wedding breakfast was served to the guests in the various rooms on the first floor.

Instr. Howard McCormick, of the Naval Academy, department of English, and Miss Mary Lydis Houston, of Salisbury, Md., were married April 28, 1917, at the home of the bride. Rev. Robert Alexander Doyle, of Salisbury, officiated. The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Houston, of Dorchester county, Md. The groom is the son of the late Rear Admiral Alexander H. McCormick, U.S.N.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Haight and Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., took place in Charleston, S.C., April 14, 1917, at St. Michael's Church, the Rev. John Kershaw officiating. Preceding the bride up the aisle were four ushers, all of the Service, and two of them brothers of the groom; the ushers were Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, C.A.C.; Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., on General Townsley's staff; Lieut. Daniel M. Gardner, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Andrew Gardner, 22d Inf., U.S.A. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Louise Buffington and Miss Margaret Barker, of Fall River, Mass., in their lovely gowns of pale green taffeta embroidered in silver, with pale green and white hats to match, and bouquets of white roses tied with green gauze ribbon. Miss Helen Pond, of Boston, maid of honor, wore an exquisite costume of silver brocade veiled with green tulle and carried a large fan of ostrich feathers, and wore a hat of green maline. The bride, entering on the arm of Mr. Winthrop Bowdin, of Chautauque, N.Y., was gowned in white satin embroidered in pearls and silver; her slippers were of silver, while a long tulle veil swept to the end of her train and was arranged becomingly about her head with spray of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white lilies. Major Percy P. Bishop, C.A.C., was best man. Immediately after the simple but impressive ceremony a charming reception was held at the winter home of the bride's mother in Lamboli street. The house was a bower of trailing vines and ferns and huge baskets of lilies, and white sweet peas were everywhere. The bride cut the heart-shaped wedding cake with her husband's saber in true military fashion, and a delightful supper was served. To the sweet strains of a concealed orchestra Capt. and Mrs. Gardner received the congratulations of their friends. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Townsley, the Misses Marion and Helen Townsley and Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, U.S.A.

A prominent wedding in New York city on May 3, 1917, was that of Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., and Miss Constance E. Fairchild, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild. The marriage was held in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, officiating. The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown with a plain white satin train. The satin skirt hung straight and was six inches shorter than the net underdress, edged with pearls; a bias fold of the satin finished the satin jupe. The square-cut corsage was draped with tulle and had long sleeves. The tulle veil was held to her blonde hair by a diadem of old point lace and the train with orange blossoms. She carried white sweet peas and

lilies of the valley and wore a string of pearls and large pearls in her ears. The bride's only attendant was Mrs. William Young. Comdr. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., was the best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Comdrs. H. E. Cook, Laman R. Leahy, H. D. Cooke and Surg. Robert A. Bachman, U.S.N. A small reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, 65 East Fifty-sixth street, which was decorated with apple blossoms and other spring flowers. The wedding had been planned for June 5, but the war hastened it. Lieutenant Commander Long was graduated from Annapolis in 1901. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, the New York Yacht Club and Chevy Chase. Mrs. Long is a descendant of Thomas Elwood, who served as first lieutenant under Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard, and the late Judge A. B. Tappen was her grandfather. Her father is a veteran of the 7th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., and is general manager of Fairchild Brothers and Foster, president of James Pyle and Sons, and ex-president of the New York College of Pharmacy.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. V. La Bombard, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Nicholson, was married to Miss Josephine E. Gomez on Wednesday, May 2, 1917, at 7:30 p.m., at the home of her cousin, Dr. C. Lefevre, 102 West Seventy-fifth street, New York.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Major and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird, U.S.A., have left Washington for Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, has left Washington for a short visit to her home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Barnett, wife of Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, U.S.A., with her small son has taken an apartment at Stoneleigh Court, Washington.

Mrs. Witherspoon, wife of Gen. W. W. Witherspoon, U.S.A., who has spent the past month in Mobile, Ala., is stopping at the Grafton, Washington.

Mrs. Bloedorn, wife of P.A. Surg. Walter A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., who has been spending the past month at the Plaza, New York, has returned to Washington.

Mrs. Trench, wife of Comdr. Martin E. Trench, U.S.N., who has been spending the winter in California with Commander Trench, has returned to Washington.

Major and Mrs. Roger Brooke, U.S.A., were guests of honor at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Walcutt, U.S.A., on April 28, in Washington.

Mrs. Clover and Miss Eudora Clover, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., are spending some time in Atlantic City, N.J., while Miss Clover is recovering from an attack of measles.

On Friday afternoon, April 27, the officers and ladies of Washington Barracks, D.C., received General Joffre and the other members of the French commission after their visit to the War College. Tea was served at five o'clock.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker and her son, Mr. Newton D. Baker, 3d, went to Fort Monroe, Va., last week to witness target practice. They were the guests of Col. Stephen M. Foote, U.S.A., commandant at Fort Monroe, and Mrs. Foote.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., was a guest at Windsor Castle, London, England, recently. Admiral Sims is engaged with the British naval authorities in working out problems of co-operation between the American and Allied fleets.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Capt. Walter K. Wilson, U.S.A., entertained at a tea on April 26 in honor of Mrs. Hinrichs, U.S.A. Those assisting were Mrs. James Loving, wife of Captain Loving; Mrs. Casad, wife of Major Adam F. Casad and Mrs. La Follette.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard B. Creecy, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner on April 27 at their quarters at the marine barracks, Washington. Their guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank C. Martin, Major and Mrs. Thonias Holcomb, U.S.M.C., and Mr. and Mrs. Lamber-ton.

Mrs. Dunn, wife of Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Kimberly, are in Washington to be guests of Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoffer for a few days before joining Colonel Dunn, who has been detailed to duty in the Ordnance Department.

Among the box holders for the horse show, which opened May 5 in Washington, are Gen. Charles S. Smith, U.S.A.; Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N.; Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A.; Rear Admirals W. W. Kimball, Richardson Clover and W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Col. Robert M. Thompson.

The officers stationed at the Washington Barracks gave a dance April 20 at the Officers' Club. Col. Mason M. Patrick, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patrick and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh received. Col. and Mrs. Patrick entertained at dinner before the dance for Miss Maud Palmer, of New York, who is stopping with them.

Among the Army and Navy girls who have signed up for the second course of three weeks (May 7-23) at the Woman's National Service Camp, Washington, are Miss Cornelia Truxtun, daughter of the late Comdr. William T. Truxtun, U.S.N.; Miss Esther Denny, daughter of the late Col. Frank Denny, U.S.M.C.; and Miss Alice Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Wallace Goodwin, U.S.N.

Among those present at the performance of "The Blue Paradise" for the benefit of the Children's Hospital on April 30 at the Belasco Theater, Washington, were Commodore and Mrs. William S. Hogg, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. Clarence A. Stedman, U.S.A.; Admiral and Mrs. Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.; Paymr. Gen. Albert S. Kenny, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N.

U. S. Grant, 4th, has enlisted as a private in the 7th Regiment, N.Y.N.G. The fourth U. S. Grant is a native of San Diego, Cal., and is employed in the offices of J. P. Morgan and Company. He is twenty-three and resides in New York city. He was graduated from Harvard in 1915. U. S. Grant, jr., is his father, a retired lawyer of San Diego, Cal. His cousin, U. S. Grant, 3d, is a major in the Regular Army. Chapman Grant, another cousin, is a first lieutenant. The late Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant was an uncle.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Major General Wood, U.S.A., was honored by workers of the Red Cross on April 28 in their rooms at 411 Fifth avenue, New York city, who presented her with a gold watch and a bracelet. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, chairman of the chapter, made the presentation. Mrs. Tiffany, on behalf of the workers, told of the good work Mrs. Wood had done and of the appreciation of those who had worked beside her in the Fifth avenue workrooms. Mrs. Wood said in reply that she was glad to have been in a position to do her share of the work, but she was sure that she had received more good from her association with the workrooms than she had rendered.

A naval recruiting benefit was held on April 27 at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Mrs. Charles Burnett is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Francis H. Cameron, at her cottage, 1128 Loma Lane, Coronado Beach, Cal.

A son, William Farmer Stokely, was born to Major and Mrs. W. P. Stokely, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19, 1917.

A daughter, Louise Taylor Smith, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Smith, U.S.N., at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. P. R. Alger, 34 Southgate avenue, Annapolis, Md., on April 24, 1917.

Miss Katharine Crofton returned to her home in San Francisco after a ten days' visit with Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fogarty. Several dinners were given in honor of Miss Crofton during her visit.

Judge and Mrs. George Hurd, of Manila, P.I., are guests of Mrs. H. W. Parker at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Judge Hurd was, until recently, the owner of the Syndicate Gold Mine on Masbate, P.I.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., who have been at the Hotel Algonquin, New York city, are leaving this week for their summer home, "Little Brook Farm," Garrison-on-the-Hudson, New York.

The birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Ann Van Valkenburgh, is announced to Lieut. (J.G.) F. Van Valkenburgh, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Valkenburgh at Hackensack Hospital, Hackensack, N.J., on April 22, 1917.

Miss Janet Crose, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Crose, U.S.N., will spend the weekend with Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Senn in Washington before going to Portsmouth, Va., where she will be the guest of Miss Anne Foster.

Miss Mary Frier left Long Beach, Cal., where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fogarty, on April 14. Miss Frier and Mrs. Frier went first to West Point for graduation and then to the home of Mrs. Frier's mother, Mrs. Hewitt, in Fairfield, Conn.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. William Bailey Fogarty, U.S.N., entertained on April 23 at San Francisco with a dinner for Mrs. Harrison Hall and for Mrs. Townsend, Lieutenant Calhoun, U.S.N., and Mrs. Calhoun, Lieut. Leo Welch, U.S.N., and Mr. Hammond.

Captain Vannutelli, explorer and survivor of Captain Bottego's expedition to East Africa, has been appointed naval attaché to the Italian Embassy in Washington, and Brigadier Colonel Bartolucci has been appointed military attaché, according to a dispatch from Rome on May 2.

The first of a series of Moro stories by Florence Partello Stuart, that are to run for five months in St. Nicholas, appeared in the April number of that magazine. "The Secret of the Lake," the second of the "Adventures of Piang, the Moro Jungle Boy," appears in the May number.

The children's page of the Washington Post of April 29 announces that a prize in a story contest is awarded to Lettice Lee Coulling, the small daughter of the late Major William Meade Coulling, U.S.A. The prize is for the first chapter of a continued story, which is published in the same issue of the Post, and is entitled "The Oyster Merchant." Lettice Lee Coulling at the tender age of ten years has written and illustrated a book of verse, writes a correspondent in Washington. "Patriotism and artistic gifts are the natural heritage of this little girl. Her father and grandfather served their country as officers in the Army, and her grandmother was a Lee of Virginia. Major Coulling was the author of some fine stories, and Mrs. Coulling has published prose and verse in fifty magazines."

Noting an Army order sending Major Halstead Dorey, Inf., U.S.A., to Charleston, S.C., as officer in charge of training camp and Reserve Officers' Division, the New York Sun said: "The Plattsburg volunteers know this splendid officer. Gen. Leonard Wood is to be congratulated upon obtaining the services of Major Dorey. There will be something doing in the Charleston military district."

Josephus Daniels, jr., eldest son of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, passed an examination, April 28, at Washington to be a private in the U.S.M.C. and was accepted for service. As soon as he has been enrolled he will be sent to the naval training station at Philadelphia. He is twenty-one years of age, a clean-cut and wholesome American chap, and has until recently been employed on his father's newspaper, The Raleigh News and Observer.

A silk American flag in memory of Lieut. Dwight Barker Lawton, 16th U.S. Inf., was presented to St. John's Episcopal Church, Worcester, Mass., recently by Mrs. S. Reed-Lawton. The flag was escorted to the chancel by Co. C, 2d Mass. Regiment, following the vested choir of men and boys. The rector, Rev. Walton S. Danker, chaplain of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment now in United States service in Massachusetts, received the flag on behalf of the parish. It was then placed permanently in the sanctuary.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., was a guest of the New York Canteen Division of the National League for Women's Service at its first fete held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, May 2. He was accompanied by members of his staff. Col. William C. Rafferty, Coast Art., U.S.A., and the officers of Fort Hamilton, General O'Ryan, N.Y.N.G., and staff, Commodore Robert P. Forshaw, of the New York Naval Militia, and other officers were among those present. Mrs. William C. Rafferty, honorary commandant, Mrs. Harry Whitney McKivier, captain of the first division, and Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, captain of the second division, were in charge of the fete. Complete canteen equipments with the food and beverages which will be distributed to soldiers and sailors at railroad stations and bridges during the war were on exhibition, and recipes for making war bread as it is being made in Belgium were sold.

Major and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, U.S.A., entertained in an elaborate manner at the San Antonio Arsenal April 24, honoring Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., prior to the hop at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which was also given in his honor. The large dining room of the quarters occupied by Major and Mrs. Jordan at the arsenal was extremely attractive in its decorations of pink in several shades. The large table in the center of the room was a glow of pink roses, snapdragons and larkspur. The center of the table was covered by a large silver basket filled with the bright blossoms, while at the corners and down the center were smaller silver vases which were also filled with the same flowers. Several small tables were occupied by guests; these, too, carried out the pink color scheme in the roses, larkspur and snapdragons. The guests included Gen. John J. Pershing, and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger, Captains Margetts, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard B. Paddock, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Col. and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, Col. and Mrs. Robert Browne, Col. and Mrs. John S. Winn, Mrs. Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Read, Capt. R. H. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Roland Finger and Mrs. Frances Bell Payne.

A son, Blaine Andrew Dixon, jr., was born to Lieut. B. A. Dixon, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Dixon at West Point, N.Y., May 2.

A son, Michael Hudson, jr., was born to Ensign and Mrs. Michael Hudson, U.S.N., at Monroe, N.C., on April 18, 1917.

A son, Henry Marion Jones, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Marfa, Texas, on April 14, 1917.

Capt. Mark L. Ireland, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and family are living at present at 2702 Buena Vista street, Prospect Hill, San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. P. Finney, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Doris Jeannette, at Bethlehem, Pa., April 18, 1917.

Surg. Robert F. Jones, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jones, of the marine barracks, Port Royal, S.C., are in New York at the Hotel Astor rounding out a leave.

Mr. Lindsay M. Donaldson, of New York city, who is to drive an ambulance with the Morgan-Harjes unit in France, has arrived safely in that country.

Mrs. Bartley G. Furey and son, Laurence, have returned to Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., after a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Watson at Douglas, Ariz.

Miss Ann H. Gordon Barnett, daughter of Mrs. George Barnett, is slowly recovering from the effects of an operation performed last week at the Garfield Hospital.

Commodore and Mrs. William S. Hogg, U.S.N., will leave Washington on May 9 for Asheville, N.C., to attend the triennial meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Major and Mrs. Robert H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington on April 28 in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick McQueston, of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Stanley D. Embick, wife of Major Embick, U.S.A., entertained at a small luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, April 27, in honor of Mrs. Alston Hamilton.

Miss Esther Denny, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Frank Denny, U.S.M.C., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Julian Wilcox, U.S.M.C., in Annapolis. Mrs. Denny is visiting in New York.

Comdr. D. W. Todd, U.S.N., director of Naval Communications, has been detailed to take charge of the cable censorship. Comdr. A. B. Hoff will be in charge at New York.

Mrs. Fischer, wife of Lieut. Edward Herman Fischer, U.S.N., who has been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Tillman in Washington, has left for Norfolk, Va., to join Lieutenant Fischer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward C. McGuire, U.S.A., are the guests of Lieutenant McGuire's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. McGuire, at their residence, 235 West Seventy-sixth street, New York.

A meeting of Kentucky women was held at the Willard, Washington, on April 30, to discuss plans for knitting useful articles for the crew of the U.S.S. Kentucky, and for the Navy League.

Miss Irene Lindig, of the office of the District Tax Collector, is the second young woman of Washington to enlist in the Navy. She has been appointed yeoman in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Dinner hosts at Washington Barracks on April 27, before the dance given at the officers' club were Major and Mrs. G. R. Lukesh, U.S.A., who had as guests Comdr. and Mrs. I. Bert Henderson, U.S.N.

Mrs. Hourigan, wife of Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N., who has been the guest of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Leary, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Fairfax Leary, U.S.N., has left Washington for a visit in Maryland.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison Brand, jr., U.S.A., the latter formerly Miss Helen McCumber, have returned from their wedding trip and are visiting Mrs. Brand's parents, Senator and Mrs. McCumber in Washington.

Mrs. Chapman, of Pacific Grove, Cal., wife of the late Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th U.S. Inf., and mother of Lieut. H. H. Chapman, U.S.A., who graduated on April 20 at West Point, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McCaskey at the Kenesaw in Washington while on his month's leave, before joining his regiment Lieutenant Chapman is also at the Kenesaw.

The American Luncheon Club, of London, England, entertained Capt. Emery Price, of the American freighter Mongolia, and Lieut. Bruce R. Ware, U.S.N., who was in charge of the Navy gun crew on the Mongolia, which fired at a German submarine, and it is believed sunk it, on April 19. The guests of honor received a tremendous ovation by the 200 persons.

Lieut. (J.G.) Lemuel E. Lindsay, who since last summer has been in command of the censorship at the wireless station at Sayville, Long Island, N.Y., has gone to Galveston, Texas, where the cable service to Central and South America will be under his censorship. Lieut. (J.G.) Wilbur J. Carver will be in command at Sayville. The system in force at that station was worked out by Lieut. C. R. Clark, who preceded Lieutenant Lindsay in command.

Capt. Richard H. Williams, Coast Art. Corps, with Mrs. Williams and daughter, Marie, arrived in New York, May 3, on a Danish steamer. They left Constantinople, Turkey, Jan. 23, for the United States. The break of diplomatic relations with Germany and the submarine warfare caught them en route, and compelled them to take over three months to make the journey. Captain Williams will probably be stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

A comfort committee of the Navy League has been started at Stillwater, Okla., under the auspices of the girls' organization of the A. and M. College. Miss Ruth Michaels, dean of the woman's school and Mrs. A. J. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, U.S.A., commandant of the A. and M. College, are supervising the work. Saturday, April 28, was tag day with a parade in the morning, composed of college girls and school children headed by the A. and M. band. From tags, benefit dance and moving picture benefit about \$250 was raised with which to buy materials to knit sweaters, mufflers, etc., for the sailors on the U.S. battleship Oklahoma.

Major and Mrs. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A., of Fort Russell, Wyo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Susan Trimble Smoke, to Mr. Nelson R. Boice, of the firm of William Salamon and Company, Chicago, Ill.

Col. Frank F. Eastman, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was placed on the retired list April 30, 1917, after more than forty-one years of valuable and extensive service. He was born in Illinois, March 4, 1854, and is a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 14th Infantry. He remained an officer of the 14th until promoted major, 28th Infantry, Feb. 28, 1901. He was transferred to the Subsistence Department, June 27, 1902, became lieutenant colonel and

deputy commissary general, Oct. 13, 1907, and colonel, Q.M. Corps, Aug. 1, 1916. Colonel Eastman has been a most active and efficient officer. His first duty after graduation in 1879, was on the frontier in Utah and Colorado, and he performed duty at various posts in the West, including Alaska until 1898. He left San Francisco with his regiment in May, 1898, for the Philippines, where he took part in various fights and skirmishes. Later, among other duties, he served as adjutant general of the District of Columbia Militia for a brief period, and in November, 1899, he sailed for a second tour in the Philippines, via the Suez Canal. He was in command of the 2d Battalion of the 14th Infantry in the hard campaign in China, during the China Relief Expedition. He took part in the march from Tientsin to Peking in the engagement at Yangtsun and in the capture of Peking, the relief of the legations and in the assault on, and the capture of, the imperial city. He commanded the post at Matao on the Pei-ho river garrisoned by detachments of Russian, Japanese, German, French, British Royal Welsh Fusiliers, British India troops, a Chinese regiment, and American troops. After returning to Manila, he was provost marshal at Santa Ana. In July, 1901, he returned to the United States. He made a third tour of duty in the Philippines, arriving at Manila in December, 1901, where, among other duties, he served as chief commissary, Department of Luzon. Colonel Eastman subsequently served as chief commissary of several departments in the United States. His most recent duties have been at Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Nolan V. Ellis, 19th U.S. Inf., was relieved from active service, April 30, 1917, on account of disability incident to the service. He was born in Missouri Jan. 18, 1873, and originally entered the Army as a private in Co. A, 17th U.S. Inf., April 21, 1899. He had previously served as a private, corporal, sergeant and quartermaster sergeant in the 2d Louisiana Infantry. His first commission in the Army was that of second lieutenant, 11th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901.

Major Gen. Alexander Mackenzie and Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., both on the retired list, were ordered on active duty on April 30. The former at Rock Island, Ill., and the latter at Washington.

AVIATION NOTES.

The Southern Department has been authorized to begin the establishment of a new aviation field. Options have been obtained on 1,000 acres of land six miles south of San Antonio, Texas. General Pershing also has been ordered to organize two more aero squadrons, each to have 150 officers and men and twelve airplanes.

A military balloon training camp established at Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y., by a committee of which Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer is chairman, was turned over to the U.S. Army on May 2. Twenty-five selected men, fifteen of whom have passed the physical examinations, are ready to begin training. The men are mostly Columbia University graduates or students. The equipment consists of one new military balloon, one winch with engine, 5,000 feet of wire cable, two special parachutes for jumping tests, twenty-five cots, fifty Army blankets, full camp equipment of kitchen utensils, cook stove and a shed 115 feet long, with accommodations for twenty-five men in the loft.

Special Regulations No. 50, Aviation Section, Signal Corps of the Army, governing its organization, has been issued by the War Department. It is dated April 9, 1917, and relates to personnel and duty, schools, requirements for service in Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Signal Reserve Corps, aviation sections, civilian aeronautical schools, etc.

RECRUITING NOTES.

The enlisted strength of the Navy passed the authorized total (87,000) on May 1 when the Navy Department announced that 87,082 men were enrolled. Although it is admitted that the facilities of the department are strained almost to the utmost limit, the Secretary of the Navy authorized the statement that he will continue to accept enlistments on the expectation that the authorized strength will shortly be increased to 150,000 and that Congress will make adequate provision for caring for the additional men.

At "close of business" on May 2, the total strength of the Marine Corps was 18,022. Recruits were continuing to enlist at the rate of 150 per day and the officers of the corps on recruiting duty had received orders to continue their activities, it being certain that Congress will approve the bill authorizing the next increase to both the Marine Corps and the Navy.

The recruiting officer of the United States Coast Guard at room 10, Battery Barge Office, New York city, has been authorized to enlist 100 young Americans, without previous sea experience, for transfer to the Coast Guard Academy at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., for training. The purpose of the Coast Guard at first was to limit to fifty, the men under training at the Coast Guard Academy, but owing to the number of applicants and of the high class of recruits obtained the original figures were doubled.

The French Commission left Washington, May 2. They will visit the West first, going directly to Chicago. After leaving Chicago they will visit Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield (to see Lincoln's tomb), and will then proceed to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and return to Washington.

Col. T. Heron, C.B., and Col. F. K. Packle, A.S.C., officers of the British army now in Washington with the commission from that country, addressed, on May 1 and 2, respectively, an audience of two hundred men from the Quartermaster Corps of our Army, on the subject of "Supplies and Transport," as concerns the great forces maintained in France. Colonel Packle gave a detailed account of the operations of his section of the Q.M.C., which has charge of the supplying of rations to the troops. To illustrate the tremendous task he told how his section has grown from 434 officers and 1,200 men at the beginning of the war to its present strength of 10,000 officers and almost 200,000 men. He promised to deliver a more detailed address on the subject of "transport" in connection with this rationing of troops before returning to England. Colonel Heron told of the organization of ordnance base depots at Havre and Calais, of the clearing up of the primary base at Nantes and its removal to Havre; of the removal of the advanced base from Le Mans, through which it was found possible to save five days in the dispatch of stores to the front. He went deeply into the subject of "decentralization" as followed in both the North and South groups of ammu-

nition depots. His statement that the depots would be ready to supply American troops was loudly applauded. After each lecture, the speakers invited questions and many pertinent problems were cleared up. Much of the information divulged is withheld from publication for the time being.

The following applicants have passed the preliminary examination, which was held from April 2 to 7, inclusive, for appointment in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army: Dr. Rollo Preston Bourbon, St. Louis City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., was graduated from the University of Illinois, 1916; born in Rosedale, Kas., Jan. 4, 1890. Dr. Francis Moylan Fitts, the Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, N.Y., was graduated from the Medical College of Virginia, 1916; born in Blacksburg, Va., Aug. 20, 1892. Dr. Charles Wallace Sale, Corbin, Va., was graduated from the University College of Medicine, of Richmond, Va., 1907; born in Sealston, Va., March 25, 1885. Dr. Francis Edgerton Evans, South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, 1916; born in Lima, Pa., Dec. 19, 1891.

Members of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army will find very valuable and timely information in Circular No. 1, dated March 15, 1917, Office of Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D.C. The circular gives the law creating both the above corps, and treats of military discipline, rank and precedence, command, company administration, public property, military correspondence, duties and organization of signal troops, equipment, and gives a general statement of records and returns required. The various codes are given, including signaling by semaphore and hand flags. There are also notes on uniforms.

At least one thousand veterinarians will be needed for the new armies, the War Department announced on May 3. The applicants whose accomplishments meet the requirements of the Department and who will comply with the regulations governing admission to the Officers' Reserve Corps may be commissioned as second lieutenants. In such case they would draw full pay and allowances of that grade.

The House Naval Committee, on May 3, agreed to report an amendment to the Naval bill providing an increase of \$15 a month for all enlisted men. This to equalize enlisted pay of Army and Navy.

ENGINEER OFFICERS, O.R.C., FOR DUTY.

The following officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty May 8 by S.O. 100, May 1, War Dept. They will report at training camps hereinafter designated:

Madison Barracks, N.Y.—Major Philip P. Barton, Capt. Owen L. Burdett, John B. Doyle, Roy W. Gausmann, Bertram I. Hall; 1st Lieuts. Warren E. Darrow, Philip H. Spear, Lewis C. Waterbury, Morgan T. Coakley, Robert Boettger, Weber H. Arkenbaugh, Harry C. Wilder, Alfred S. Mirick, Ernest D. Hendricks, Louis N. Sperry, Victor J. Molkowski, Joseph H. Ehlers, Louis E. Thompson, James A. Galvin, Joseph A. Dodge, Charles T. Male, Frederick W. Olmstead, Gilbert Doolittle, David M. Deanning, jr., Alexander Kennedy, jr., and Aldace H. Davison.

Fort Niagara, N.Y.—Capt. Elton D. Walker, Robert W. Chaffee, Morris F. Lacrox, Howard H. Maxfield, James L. Taylor, jr., Jack S. Herbert, Earle B. Butchers, James F. Barber, Albert S. Smith, Herbert J. Wild, Arthur Knapp, Elmer K. Hiles, Percival M. Churchill, Percy J. Wilson, Charles B. Stanton and Clyde C. Elmes; 1st Lieuts. Clifford E. Terburgh, Harry T. Griswold, Maurice R. Scharff, Henry Taylor, Harry L. Haverstock, Alexander S. Ackerman, Frank S. Robbins, Theodore S. Dunn, Frank W. Hamilton, James F. Ryder, Samuel H. Brooks, Gordon H. Fernald, Frederick Miller, Robert W. McLean, John R. Armstrong, Harold C. MacChesney, Leon R. Woodhull, George H. Shaffer, Frank T. Leitch, George F. Huff, jr., Lester F. Heff, jr., and Lester C. McCandlis; 2d Lieuts. Spencer Roberts, Charles Hodge, Martin A. Roudabush, Otis D. Covell, Howard A. Thompson, Albert S. Crandon, Bernard E. O'Hagan, John W. Hallock, S. Dole Ashford, Edward T. Collins, Harry B. Collins, Frank F. Hutchings, Charles N. Bell, Bjarne B. Anderson, John M. Arovitch, Paul J. Ploss and Raymond P. Penoyer.

The assigning of line officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps to duty at the training camps is noted on page 1166.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of the class of the Military Academy, which was graduated on April 20, to be second lieutenants in the Army were sent to the Senate on April 30. Ten of the first thirteen (in order of final standing) chose the Corps of Engineers and the remainder were divided as follows: Twenty-five to Cavalry, seventeen to Field Artillery, twenty-three to Coast Artillery, and sixty-three to Infantry. Orders for the detail of these new officers to their first commands have been prepared and are awaiting the confirmation of their nominations, preparations having been made to rush the signing of their commissions as soon as the Senate has acted. The nominations follow below:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Cadets to be Second Lieuts., with rank from April 20, 1917:
Harris Jones, Harold R. Richards, Clark Kittrell,
Francis L. Palmer, John J. F. Steiner, Samuel R. Irwin,
William F. Heavey, Daniel Neece, Henry Hutchings, jr.,
Willis E. Teale,

CAVALRY ARM.

Cadets to be Second Lieuts., with rank from April 20, 1917:
Ray Harrison, Nicholas W. Lisle, A. McK. Harper,
W. F. Daugherty, Percy G. Black, John W. Confer, jr.,
John Tupper Cole, Albert C. Stanford, H. N. Schwarzkopf,
Stephen H. Sherrill, L. B. Meacham, Robert N. Kunz,
Charles H. Gerhardt, Louis Le R. Martin, Charles S. Kiburn,
Walter H. Schulze, W. K. Harrison, jr., C. R. Johnson, jr.,
H. O. Heldridge, Josiah P. Morford, Bertrand Morrow,
Albert C. Smith, Ernest N. Harmon, Coalter B. Compton,
Joseph S. Tate,

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Cadets to be Second Lieuts., with rank from April 20, 1917:
Robert M. Bathurst, Henry J. Schroeder, Harold A. Nisley,
W. H. Saunders, James Kivas Tully, F. H. McGiblin,
Charles E. Hurdie, John M. Devine, James L. Guilan,

George D. Wahl, Solomon F. Clark, William O. Butler,
Basil H. Perry, Augustus M. Gurney, Rex W. Beasley,
Ray H. Lewis, Oliver B. Cardwell.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Cadets to be Second Lieutenants, with rank from April 20, 1917:
Harold R. Jackson, Scott B. Ritchie, Aaron Bradshaw, Jr.,
M. K. Barroll, Jr., George S. Beurck, William W. Cowgill,
Walter W. Warner, Burnett R. Olmsted, Harry R. Pierce,
W. F. Vander Hyden, Joel G. Holmes, Lawrence C. Mitchell,
Ira Adam Crump, James A. Code, Jr., A. H. Campbell,
Elbert L. Ford, Jr., William Sackville, Marvill G. Armstrong,
S. H. Bradbury, Jr., Leroy H. Lohmann, John R. Nygaard,
James L. Hayden, Christian G. Foltz.

INFANTRY ARM.

Cadets to be Second Lieutenants, with rank from April 20, 1917:
F. E. Dougherty, Carleton Coulter, Jr., Laurence B. Keiser,
Lyman L. Parks, James H. Frier, Jr., Homer C. Brown,
John T. Murray, Leo James Erler, Clare H. Armstrong,
Warfield M. Lewis, Robert D. Newton, Harris M. Melasky,
Joseph L. Collins, Willis R. Slaughter, Sidney H. Young,
James O. Green, Jr., George H. Weems, John C. Whitcomb,
Daves Russell, Roy L. Bowlin, Wallace J. Redner,
Harold McC. White, William C. McMahon, Charles D. Lewis,
Lincoln F. Daniels, Francis M. Brennan, Edward W. Leonard,
Frederick A. Irving, Milton B. Halsey, Paul H. Brown,
Matthew B. Ridgway, C. L. Mullins, Jr., William S. Eley,
R. M. Wichman, T. S. Sinkler, Jr., Paul Winters York,
Charles W. Yuill, George F. Wooley, Jr., F. G. von Kummer, Jr.,
William W. Eagles, S. A. Wood, Jr., Joseph P. Sullivan,
Francis A. Markoe, William F. Redfield, Henry H. Chapman,
John J. McEwan, Mark W. Clark, Asa P. Pope,
John A. Stewart, Stewart W. Hoover, Edwin H. Clark,
George W. Sackett, David S. Rumbough, Lewis Perrine,
Francis G. Bonham, Francis J. Heraty, Clarke Kent Fales,
Norman D. Cota, Donovan Swanton, John A. Weiskampel,
Robert B. Ransom, F. A. Macon, Jr., Malcolm B. Helm.

OTHER ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 30, 1917.

VETERINARY CORPS.

To be Assistant Veterinarians from June 3, 1916:
Veterans. Edward P. O'Connell and Thomas H. Jones, Q.M. Corps.

Provisional Appointments, by Promotion, in the Army.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieutenants, to be First Lieutenants, with rank from March 19, 1917:

Ira B. Hill, Berthold Vogel, Odes T. Pogue and William Chason, all C.A.C.

Second Lieutenants, to be First Lieutenants, with rank from March 22, 1917:

Evan C. Seaman, Clarence E. Cotter and Gordon B. Welch, all C.A.C.

The officers named herein were nominated to the Senate for promotion on April 19, 1917, with rank from Nov. 30, 1916. This is submitted for the purpose of correcting an error in date of rank of each of the nominees.

Promotion in the Army.

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Leopoldo Mercader, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., to be captain from Jan. 17, 1917, vice Capt. William H. Armstrong, dismissed Jan. 16, 1917.

Nominations received by the Senate May 2, 1917.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Lawrence W. McIntosh, 15th Cav., to be captain from April 20, 1917, vice Capt. Emil P. Pierson, unassigned, placed on detached officers' list.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Furman E. McCammon, C.A.C., to be captain from Feb. 10, 1917, vice Capt. Townsend E. Dodd, whose detail in the Ordnance Department is continued.

First Lieut. Louis B. Benker, C.A.C., to be captain from March 20, 1917, vice Capt. John M. Page, retired from active service March 19, 1917.

Chaplains.

To be Chaplains, with the rank of Captain, after seven years' service:

Chaplain James F. Houlihan, 2d Field Art., from Jan. 21, 1917.

Chaplain Louis A. Carter, 9th Cav., from April 29, 1917.

S.O. 101, MAY 2, 1917, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Sidney H. Spalding, Ord. Dept., detailed as member of board for making study of all features of guns, carriages, ammunition, fire control instruments, range tables and range charts, with object of determining their probable effect upon the accuracy of fire with seacoast cannon, vice Lieut. Robert E. Kimball, O.D., relieved.

Major William H. Scott, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant general superintendent of Army Transport Service, San Francisco, to report to depot Q.M., San Francisco, as assistant.

First Lieut. Hamilton H. Salmon, Jr., Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Mineola, N.Y.

Capt. John R. McKnight, M.C., from Jeffersonville to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty.

The following officers, Medical Corps, will proceed to place specified: Medical Supply Depot, New York: Major John A. Clark, Capt. Paul Gibson, Edgar C. Jones, William S. Shields and Clemens W. McMillan. Medical Supply Depot, Washington, D.C.: Majors Carroll D. Buck, Mathew A. Reasoner and Capt. Condon C. McCornack. Medical Supply Depot, San Francisco, Cal.: Capt. Morrison C. Stayer.

The following officers of Engineers, O.R.C., having been assigned to 1st Reserve Engineers, are assigned to active duty and will report to Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinley, Corps of Engrs., New York, for duty: Majors William B. Parsons, Arthur S. Dwight, Capt. George H. Gifford, John P. Hogan, Harold W. Hudson, John D. Irving, 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Marshall, Jr., Edward K. Carley, Clifton W. Wilder, 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Toerner and Charles M. Anderson.

The following officers, Q.M.O.R.C., are assigned to active duty: Capt. Albert F. Lopez, Jonas F. Bitterman and Harrison M. Duffill. Captain Lopez will report at citizens' training camp, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Captain Bitterman will report at citizens' training camp, Fort Myer, Va., and Captain Duffill will report at citizens' training camp, Plattsburg, N.Y.

First Lieut. John J. Smith, M.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort McDowell, Cal.

CIR. 1, MARCH 15, 1917, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

This circular gives full information to members of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.

SMALL-ARMS FIRING MANUAL.

CHANGES 17, MARCH 27, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Par. 355, Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, is changed as follows:

355. Change subparagraph (g) to read as follows:

(g) Who Will Fire.—Known-distance practice.

Required to fire.

All officers and enlisted men of regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers, and of Mounted Battalions of Engineers, except those authorized but not required to fire, and except bandmen, who will not fire.

All officers and enlisted men of companies of Coast Artillery will fire special course A.

Authorized but not required to fire.

Staff departments, except medical and chaplains, all officers and enlisted men.

Staff Corps, all officers and enlisted men.

Field and staff officers of regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers, of Mounted Battalions of Engineers, and of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Enlisted men of headquarters, supply and machine-gun troops

and companies of Cavalry and Infantry. Enlisted men of regiments and Mounted Battalions of Engineers who do not belong to companies. Non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps.

All officers enumerated above of over ten years' commissioned or commissioned and enlisted service, except officers of the Medical Department and chaplains, are authorized but not required to fire.

Cooks may be excused from firing.

Officers and enlisted men authorized but not required to fire, and who are not on duty with a company or troop which takes target practice, will, if they fire, be attached to organizations for practice and will be classified on the report of the organization to which so attached. (O. S. A. P. M., No. 17, March 27, 1917.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official: H. P. McCAIN, The Adjutant General.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 20, APRIL 17, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Part IV, "List of Arms and Equipments to be in Possession of Officers," page 66, Uniform Regulations (revised edition, 1914), as changed by O.U.R. No. 1, War D., 1914, and O.U.R. No. 16, War D., 1916, is further changed as follows:

Change Article 20 of "personal equipment" under "B," by omitting therefrom the word "mounted," to read as follows: 20. Shelter tent, complete.

Add, at the bottom of page 66, a note referred down from Article 20, as follows: Shelter tents, complete, will be issued to officers on memorandum receipt.

(O.U.R. No. 20, April 17, 1917.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official: H. P. McCAIN, The Adjutant General.

G.O. 42, APRIL 16, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—Rescinds G.O. 12, War D., 1914, and substitutes new instructions relating to the Coast Artillery war game as a means of Coast Artillery training.

II.—Under the provisions of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, the organizations hereinafter designated will be organized and stationed as follows:

Second Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, Philippine Islands.

Fourth Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, near San Antonio, Texas.

Fifth Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sixth Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, Hawaiian Islands.

Seventh Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, Canal Zone.

The commanding generals of departments to which these units are assigned will complete these organizations by the assignment of such officers and enlisted men of the Aviation Section now in or to be sent to their departments, and by the transfer or enlistment of qualified enlisted men from other branches of the service, or from civil life.

III.—By direction of the President, the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a general court-martial in the case of Major Henry S. Barrett, 4th Inf., Maryland N.G., published in G.O. 5, Jan. 6, 1917, War D., is remitted.

IV.—Chaplains will not be allowed to solicit funds for the purpose of erecting chapels at military posts.

COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICTS.

G.O. 46, APRIL 24, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. By direction of the President, Section II, G.O. 9, War D., 1913, as amended, is rescinded, and the following substituted therefor, to take effect May 1, 1917:

The Coast Artillery troops serving within the continental limits of the United States are organized into Coast Artillery districts as follows:

(a) North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, embraced in the Northeastern Department—The coast defenses of Portland, Portsmouth, New Bedford and Narragansett Bay. Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

(b) Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District, embraced in the Eastern Department—The coast defenses of Long Island Sound, Eastern New York, Southern New York, Sandy Hook, The Delaware, Baltimore, The Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. Headquarters, Fort Totten, N.Y.

(c) South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, embraced in the Southeastern Department—The coast defenses of The Cape Fear, Charleston, Savannah, Tampa, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. Headquarters, Charleston, S.C.

(d) North Pacific Coast Artillery District, embraced in the Western Department—The coast defenses of Puget Sound and The Columbia. Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.

(e) South Pacific Coast Artillery District, embraced in the Western Department—The coast defenses of San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Headquarters, Fort Miley, Cal.

2. All orders, parts of orders, or instructions in conflict with Par. 1 of this section are rescinded.

II.—By direction of the President, Par. 1, G.O. 38, War D., 1917, is amended so as to embrace in the respective geographical departments the Coast Artillery districts as authorized in Section I of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 21, APRIL 21, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes an executive order which announces that hereafter in times of emergency or actual war the Public Health Service shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, and in times of threatened or actual war, the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon request of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, detail officers or employees of said Service for duty either with the Army or the Navy.

All the stations of the Public Health Service are hereby made available for the reception of sick and wounded officers and men, or for such other purposes as shall promote the public interest in connection with military operations.

II.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

III.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

IV.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

V.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

VI.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

VII.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

VIII.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

IX.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

X.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

XI.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

XII.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

XIII.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

XIV.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

XV.—Hereafter retired officers whose assignment to any duty may be requested will be ordered to appear before the nearest available officer of the active list, who will examine them as to their general physical and mental fitness for the duty for which they are intended, and will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army the result of the examination.

own life, the wife of another soldier from drowning on Oct. 29, 1916, at Kahala Beach, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

By command of Brigadier General Strong:

F. E. LACEY, Jr., Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 6, APRIL 11, 1917, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Capt. John F. Curry, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, in addition to his other duties, is announced as department aeronautical officer.

By command of Brigadier General Strong:

F. E. LACEY, Jr., Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 7, APRIL 14, 1917, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Corpl. Grats B. Wilson and Pvt. Chris Moeller, Co. L, 82d Inf., are honorably mentioned for meritorious conduct in saving a fellow soldier from drowning, on Feb. 15, 1917, in Anahulu River, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

By command of Brigadier General Strong:

F. E. LACEY, Jr., Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, having reported, is assigned to the command of the 3d Brigade, 2d Provisional Infantry Division, with station at El Paso, Texas. (April 6, S.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

The following officers to Washington and report to J.A.G. for duty: Capt. Allen W. Gullion, Inf., D.O.L.; Capt. Henry L. Watson, 17th Cav., and 1st Lieut. William C. McChord, Cav. (April 28, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHEARPE, Q.M.G.

Col. Frank F. Eastman, Q.M.C., having completed the temporary duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to proper station. (April 26, War D.)

Col. Frank F. Eastman, Q.M.C., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than forty-one years' service. (April 30, War D.)

Major Hugh D. Wise, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the department Q.M., and to report to constructing Q.M. for duty as his assistant, with station at Schofield Barracks. (April 11, H.D.)

Major Albert C. Dalton and Capt. Richard H. Jordan, Q.M.C., from duty in Southern Department and to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. Jerome Clark, Q.M.C., from duty in Southern Department to Boston, Mass., Northeastern Department, for duty as assistant to the Q.M. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. Charles S. Frank, Q.M.C., Eagle Pass, to New Orleans instead of Alexandria, La. (April 4, S.D.)

Capt. Paul H. Clark, Q.M.C., from further duty in Philippine Department, and upon expiration of present leave to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. Fred O. Doyle, Q.M.C., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., officers' training camp for temporary duty. (April 30, War D.)

So much of Par. 43, S.O. 95, April 25, 1917, War D., as related to Capt. Charles E. N. Howard, Q.M.C., is revoked. (April 30, War D.)

Sergt. John H. Ringe, Q.M.C., Presidio of Monterey, to Fort Winfield Scott for examination for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in Army. (April 17, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George W. Williams, Q.M.C., a patient in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, being fit for duty in the United States, but unfit for service in a tropical climate, is assigned to station at the Presidio of Monterey. (April 18, Western D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph S. Cook, Q.M.C., (appointed April 21, 1917, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Sam Houston, will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George Dobert, Q.M.C. (appointed April 21, 1917, from assistant engineer, C.A.C.), Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty as electrician. (April 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Staples, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will repair to his home. (April 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John B. Rooney, Q.M.C. (appointed April 21, 1917, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at headquarters, Southern Department, will be sent immediately to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty at the citizens, training camp. (April 25, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major H. J. Nichols, M.C., to Presidio of San Francisco for duty as instructor at school for non-commissioned officers. (April 17, Western D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed at once to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty at officers' training camps in New England: Lieut. Cols. Frederick P. Reynolds and Henry Page. (April 28, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed at once to the places named for duty at officers' training camps: Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.: Majors Conrad E. Koerber and Matthew A. De Laney.

Madison Barracks, N.Y.: Lieut. Col. Weston P. Chamberlain and Major Charles E. Marrow.

Fort Niagara, N.Y.: Majors George M. Ekwurzel and Gideon McD. Van Poole.

Fort Myer, Va.: Majors Percy M. Ashburn and Robert U. Patterson.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Lieut. Cols. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick and Edward R. Schreiner.

Fort McPherson, Ga.: Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Bratton and Major Christopher C. Collins.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Majors Harry L. Gilchrist, Ernest L. Ruffner and Jay W. Grissinger.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Majors William N. Bispham, Perry L. Boyer and James M. Phalen.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.: Lieut. Cols. William F. Lewis and Jere B. Clayton.

Fort Snelling, Minn.: Majors Henry S. Greenleaf and James L. Bevans.

Fort Riley, Kas.: Lieut. Col. Paul F. Straub and Major William W. Reno.

Leon Springs, Texas: Majors Joseph H. Ford and Willard F. Truby.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Majors Elmer A. Dean and Peter C. Field. (April 28, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The following first lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps (inactive list), to active duty at Los Angeles, Cal.: W. A. Morrison and Howard W. Seager. (April 21, Western D.)

First Lieut. Bascom F. Morris, M.R.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty. (April 30, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. Rex H. Rhoades, D.C., from further station at Fort Bliss and is assigned to station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as soon as he can be spared from the Southern Department, and will join station. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. William H. Hollman, dental surgeon, Columbus, N.M., will proceed to Hachita, N.M., for temporary duty for one month. (April 4, S.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ENLISTED.

Master Hospital Sergt. Richard A. Wood, Med. Dept., is placed upon the retired list at Philadelphia, Pa., and will repair to his home. (April 28, War D.)

Master Hospital Sergt. George W. Hicks, Med. Dept., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will repair to his home. (April 28, War D.)

to report to training camp for the Officers' Reserve Corps, that place, for duty. (April 28, War D.)

The following non-commissioned officers, Medical Department, upon relief will be sent to the stations indicated for duty at training camps for the Officers' Reserve Corps: Master Hospital Sgt. Julius Strass, Fort Omaha, Neb., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Hospital Sgt. John H. Dawson, Key West Barracks, Fla., to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.; William J. Freebourn, Fort Caswell, N.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Reginald E. Taylor, Fort Terry, N.Y., to Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Algonon van Allen, Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Pinkney L. Ogle, Fort Hunt, Va., to Fort Myer, Va.; and Benjamin R. Luscomb, Fort Rodman, Mass., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Master Hospital Sgt. Edward D. Sykes, Fort Flagler, Wash., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (April 28, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., from duty as a member of the board for considering organization, equipment and instruction of Engineer troops. (April 26, War D.)

Major Charles R. Pettis, C.E., will report to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for duty in his office. Par. 46, S.O. 71, March 28, 1917, War D., as details Major Pettis to duty with the National Guard in Pennsylvania is revoked. (April 27, War D.)

Major William A. Mitchell, C.E., from duty in Militia Bureau on the date Major Charles R. Pettis, C.E., reports for duty, and will then report in person to Chief of Engineers for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Major Joseph H. Earle, C.E., from duty with the Engineer Train, 1st Provisional Infantry Division, and is assigned to duty in connection with training camps to be held in this department during the ensuing season, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 5, S.D.)

Capt. Joseph H. Earle, 1st Lieut. Wilburn H. Henderson and 2d Lieut. Tattall D. Sinkins, C.E., from duty with the 1st Regiment of Engineers and assigned to duty with the Divisional Engineer Train, Infantry Division, now being organized at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Until further orders the station of the Engineer Train will be at Leon Springs, Texas. (April 4, S.D.)

First Lieut. Wilburn H. Henderson, C.E., now at Marfa, Texas, to Leon Springs, Texas, Divisional Engineer Train, 1st Infantry Division, for duty. (April 10, S.D.)

Each of the following officers of Corps of Engineers will proceed to place specified for duty at training camp: Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.: Major Michael J. McDonough, Capt. William H. Sage, Jr., 1st Lieuts. Danney O. Elliott and Lehman W. Miller.

Madison Barracks, N.Y.: Major Thomas H. Jackson, Capt. Edwin H. Marks and 1st Lieut. George J. Richards.

Fort Niagara, N.Y.: Major Laurence V. Frazier, Capt. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., and 1st Lieut. Mason J. Young.

Fort Myer, Va.: Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, 1st Lieuts. Harrison Brand, Jr., and John F. Conklin.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Major Robert R. Ralston and 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Bethel.

Fort McPherson, Ga.: Major Lytle Brown and 1st Lieut. John S. Bragdon.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Lieut. Col. George M. Hoffman, Capt. Albert K. B. Lyman and 1st Lieut. Alexander P. Cronkhite.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Major Lewis M. Adams, Capt. Oscar N. Solbert and 1st Lieut. Donald A. Davison.

Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.: Capt. Robert S. Thomas and 1st Lieut. Alfred L. Ganahl.

Fort Snelling, Minn.: Major Richard C. Moore and 1st Lieut. John E. Harris.

Fort Riley, Kas.: Major Henry H. Robert and Capt. James G. Steese.

Leon Springs, Texas: Capt. Harold S. Hetrick.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Major George B. Pillsbury and 1st Lieut. Douglas H. Gillette.

Major Adams and Captains Steese and Lyman will proceed via Chicago, Ill., for conference with the Engineer of the Central Department. (April 27, War D.)

Major Curtis W. Ottwell, C.E., to Philadelphia, Pa., and take station. (April 30, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Alexander W. Maish, O.D., from duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and will repair to Washington for duty with Chief of Ordnance. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. Mark L. Ireland, Q.M.C., from further duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Brownsville, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in motor repair shops. (April 8, S.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward C. Williams, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to the Hawaiian Ordnance Depot and to Fort Kamehameha for duty. (April 14, H.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edwin L. Jones (appointed April 24, 1917, from regimental sergeant major, 28th Infantry), now at Fort King, Texas, is assigned to duty in connection with the field service of Ordnance Department. (April 27, War D.)

Sergt. James Brobson, O.D., to headquarters, Hawaiian Department, for duty in office of department ordnance officer. (April 10, H.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., from duty in Washington, to Chicago, Ill., relieving Col. Samuel Reber, S.C., who will proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty as signal officer, Northeastern Department. (April 30, War D.)

Major Charles S. Wallace and Capt. Alvin G. Gutensohn, S.C., from duty as members of the board of officers appointed in Par. 17, S.O. 195, Aug. 21, 1916, War D. (April 27, War D.)

Major George S. Gibbs, S.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 17, S.O. 195, Aug. 21, 1916, War D. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Benedict, Inf., Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (April 19, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edgar C. Athey, S.C., Aviation School, Memphis, Tenn., is transferred as private to Coast Artillery Corps and to the Coast Defenses of Portland. (April 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur J. Ohm, S.C., from further duty at Columbus, N.M., to Signal Corps Aviation School, Memphis, Tenn., for duty. (April 27, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank Rabke, Co. B, 1st Field Battalion, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, is transferred to Depot Co. K, S.C., same station, and to Fort Huachuca for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class John H. Kirby, Co. A, 1st Field Battalion, S.C., who will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (April 10, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class J. J. McLouth, Warren C. Bailey, Fred Dorsten, Earl Logan, Harold A. Wise and Jesse A. Beasley, and Sergts. James S. Collins, Arthur O. Druley, Alessio Azopardi, Henry G. Leatherman and William A. Bertrand, S.C., to Fort Leavenworth for duty at The Army Service Schools. (April 30, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

COL. E. S. WRIGHT, ATTACHED.

The leave granted Veto. Coleman Nockolds, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (April 4, S.D.)

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 1st Cav., is appointed and announced as aid to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. (April 18, Western D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

COL. G. HUTCHESON, ATTACHED.

COL. F. H. BEACH, ATTACHED.

Capt. Olaf Schwarzkopf, veterinarian, from duty with the 3d Cavalry and to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (April 28, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. M. BRETT, D.O.L.

First Lieut. Cuthbert P. Stearns, 4th Cav., will report to board to meet at Schofield Barracks for examination for promotion. (April 17, H.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. D. L. TATE, ATTACHED.

The following officers, now on leave, to Plattsburg, N.Y., for duty at the officers' training camp at that place: Capt.

David H. Scott, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. William M. Connell, 5th Cav., Nogales, Ariz., to Douglas, Ariz., and relieve Capt. James H. Dickey, 6th Cav., from the command of Bakery Co. No. 8. Captain Dickey will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty in connection with School for Bakers and Cooks, and in addition thereto will command Bakery Co. No. 11. (April 4, S.D.)

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, about April 10, 1917, to 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Byron, 5th Cav., Fort Sam Houston. (April 4, S.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

COL. J. M. JENKINS, ATTACHED.

The leave granted Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (April 4, S.D.)

First Lieut. Victor V. Taylor, 11th Cav., from further duty at Columbus, N.M., to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (April 6, S.D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert J. Fleming, 11th Cav., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as senior instructor of the officers' training camp. (April 28, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOOUM.

COL. H. T. ALLEN, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. John Stegman, Headquarters Troop, 13th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will repair to his home. (April 25, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMB.

COL. A. GRAY, ATTACHED.

Capt. Charles L. Stevenson, 14th Cav., Del Rio, Texas, having been assigned to Troop I, 14th Cavalry, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and join troop. (April 10, S.D.)

16TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Lieut. Col. Edward Anderson, 16th Cav., having relinquished on April 6, 1917, the unexpired portion of leave, will proceed to Llano Grande, Texas, and join regiment. (April 7, S.D.)

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. David L. Roscoe, 16th Cav. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. David L. Roscoe, 16th Cav., now on leave, will report to J.A.G. of the Army for duty in his office. (April 28, War D.)

17TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. HOLBROOK.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Horace Stringfellow, Jr., 17th Cav., is extended two months. (April 10, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., now at Montgomery, Ala., is relieved from station at Birmingham, Ala., and will take station at Montgomery, in connection with his duties as senior inspector-instructor of Cavalry. (April 25, War D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. John D. Long, Cav., D.O.L., is relieved from duty as assistant mustering officer. (April 4, S.D.)

Sick leave four months to 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Burr, Cav., D.O.L. (April 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Archibald T. Colley, Cav., D.O.L., upon the expiration of his present leave to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (April 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Supply Sergt. Theodore Peterson, Battery A, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Utah as sergeant-instructor. (April 27, War D.)

Sergt. Peter Visconti, Battery B, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of New Hampshire as sergeant-instructor. (April 26, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. T. MENOHER.

Band Leader Edward Johnson, 5th Field Art. (transferred from Coast Artillery Corps and appointed April 11, 1917), will proceed from Honolulu about May 5 to San Francisco, Cal., thence by rail to Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 5th Field Artillery. (April 16, H.D.)

Sergt. Bruno J. Modreska, Battery A, 5th Field Art., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of New York as sergeant-instructor. (May 1, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. W. S. MCNAIR.

Sick leave two months to Lieut. Col. Brooke Payne, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz. (April 9, S.D.)

First Lieut. Harold E. Miner, 6th Field Art., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the National Guard to Philadelphia, Pa., for station. (April 30, War D.)

Sergt. Oscar J. French, Battery A, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz., is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Maryland as sergeant-instructor. (April 27, War D.)

7TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. ———.

So much of Par. 39, S.O. 95, April 25, 1917, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Otto W. B. Farr, 7th Field Art., is amended to assign him as senior instructor of officers' training camp, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 28, War D.)

8TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. P. C. MARCH.

Major Frank E. Hopkins, 8th Field Art., acting signal officer, 1st Provisional Infantry Division, is detailed a member of the board appointed for the purpose of revising the Drill Regulations of the Signal Corps during the stay of the board at Brownsville, Texas. (April 10, S.D.)

Major Frank E. Hopkins, 8th Field Art., from present duties to Charleston, S.C., for duty as signal officer, Southeastern Department. (April 30, War D.)

Sergt. Herman Leprohon, Battery E, 8th Field Art., Fort Bliss, Texas, as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Illinois as sergeant-instructor. (May 1, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Sergt. William P. Petrick, Field Art., unassigned, from further duty with the National Guard of Alabama and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Oregon as sergeant-instructor. (April 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Charles J. Ferris, Field Art., D.O.L., upon the expiration of present leave to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (April 26, War D.)

First Lieuts. Vincent P. Erwin and John M. Eager, Field Art., D.O.L., will report to board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination for promotion. (April 16, H.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph O. Daly, Field Art., D.O.L., will report to the commanding officer, Auxiliary Remount Depot, Fort Sam Houston, for duty as his assistant, relieving 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Byron, 5th Cav., who will join regiment. (April 4, S.D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 59, March 14, 1917, War D., relating to Capt. William F. Morrison, Field Art., D.O.L., is revoked. (May 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert C. F. Goetz, Field Art., D.O.L., is detailed inspector-instructor of National Guard and to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for station. (April 30, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 75, April 2, 1917, War D., as relates to Col. George F. Landers, C.A.C., D.O.L., is amended so as to relieve Colonel Landers from his present duties at once, and he will join the Coast Defenses of Balboa at the earliest practicable date. (April 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant officer, Eastern Department. (April 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Andrew Hero, Jr., C.A.C., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination for promotion. (April 7, H.D.)

Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Ghase, C.A.C., will report to Brig. Gen. Abiel L. Smith, Q.M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (April 28, War D.)

Major Samuel C. Vestal (C.A.C.), Q.M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination of officers for transfer to the Coast Artillery Corps, vice Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., C.A.C., D.O.L., relieved. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. Marcel S. Keene, C.A.C., will proceed about May 15, 1917, to Charleston, S.C., for duty pertaining to training camps. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, C.A.C., D.O.L., to Washington at once and report to Chief of Coast Artillery for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. Henry R. Casey, C.A.C., is detailed on temporary duty as Q.M. of the Presidio of San Francisco and of the training camp for reserve officers at that post. (April 19, Western D.)

Leave twenty days, with permission to leave the department about April 19 and to terminate on departure of the transport from San Francisco about May 5, to Capt. Henry H. Pfeil, C.A.C. (April 16, H.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Sept. 2, 1917, to Capt. Le Roy Bartlett, C.A.C., with permission to visit China and Japan. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, C.A.C. (captain, Ordnance Department), will report to board at El Paso for examination for promotion. (April 5, S.D.)

First Lieut. Francis P. Hardaway, C.A.C., will report to board at Fort Sam Houston for examination for promotion. (April 5, S.D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and is assigned to duty in the coast defense command indicated after his name: Arvid M. Pendleton and Horace L. Whitaker, Portland; Howard S. Thomas, Portsmouth; Edwin C. Mead and James D. MacMullen, Boston; John B. Martin, New Bedford; Donald M. Cole, Francis A. House and Robert E. Turley, Jr., Narragansett Bay; Jep C. Harding and Robert S. Barr, Eastern New York; Frederick W. Smith, Henry J. Holmes, Jr., Charles J. Hersey and William M. Cravens, Southern New York; Edgar H. Underwood, Delaware; Frank J. Atwood, Potomac; Gerald R. Butz, Chesapeake Bay; Fred G. French, Baltimore; Stuart A. Hamilton, Chesapeake Bay; Edgar Nash, Jr., Cape Fear; Moses Goodman, Charleston; Robert E. Phillips and Carl J. Smith, Savannah; Vincent B. Dixon, Key West; Gordon del. Carrington, Tampa; Dugald MacA. Barr and Charles D. Y. Ostrom, Pensacola; Paul H. French, Mobile; Charles W. Bundy and Leslie V. Jefferis, New Orleans; Wilmer S. Phillips, Galveston; James L. Hatcher, San Diego; William R. Stewart, Los Angeles; Edward E. MacMorland and Carl O. Terry, San Francisco; James Q. Rood, Columbia; William T. Roberts, Joseph W. Barker, George D. Davidson, Lenox R. Lohr and Shuey E. Wolfe, Puget Sound; Oliver C. Stevens, James C. Hutson, Howard F. Gill, Edward A. Murphy and Kenneth S. Purdie, Balboa; Eale D. Hinman, Richard B. Webb and Jules E. Piccard, Cristobal. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph F. Cottrell, C.A.C., D.O.L., from his present duty and to proper station, Coast Defenses of Baltimore. (April 28, War D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 85, April 13, 1917, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. William T. Boyd, Jr., C.A.C., D.O.L., is revoked. Lieutenant Boyd will report to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty. (April 28, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Lester E. Moreton, C.A.C., is placed on D.O.L., May 1, 1917, and the name of 1st Lieut. Louis B. Bender, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, April 30. (April 30, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) Louis G. Huffman, C.A.C. (appointed May 1, 1917, from sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps), now at Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii, to duty in the Coast Defenses of Oahu. (May 1, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Lloyd S. Dennis, C.A.C. (appointed May 1, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., 6th Company, Fort Monroe, Va.), on duty at headquarters, Panama Coast Artillery District, Ancon, Canal Zone, will remain on present duty. (May 1, War D.)

First Sergt. William Dillon, C.A.C., 2d Co., Fort Baker, Cal., will report to school for non-commissioned officers at the Presidio of San Francisco for instruction. (April 16, Western D.)

First Sergt. Charles H. Robinson, C.A.C., 4th Co., Fort McKinley, Me., is placed upon the retired list at that fort and to home. (April 30, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Second Lieut. Charles A. McGarrigle, 2d Inf., is attached to the 1st Battalion, 25th Inf., for temporary duty. (April 16, H.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. A. POORE.

Second Lieut. Frank L. Hoerner, 8th Inf., upon being relieved from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to join the 21st Infantry for duty. (April 27, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Sick leave four months to Capt. Horatio I. Lawrence, 9th Inf. (May 1, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

Cook Harry B. Smith, Co. K, 12th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Nogales, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (April 26, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

COL. H. D. STYER, ATTACHED.

Sergt. Tony Coston, Co. C, 14th Inf., now at Fort Liscum, Alaska, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Indiana as sergeant-instructor. (May 1, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. NOYES.

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 95, April 25, 1917, War D., as relates to Major George C. Saffarsan, 17th Inf., is revoked. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. John Garrison, Co. F, 17th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will repair to his home. (April 25, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

COL. D. J. BAKER, ATTACHED.

Capt. Nolan V. Ellis, 19th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 30, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. P. O'NEIL.

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 95, April 25, 1917, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, 21st Inf., is amended so as to assign him to duty as commanding officers' training camp at the Presidio of San Francisco. (April 28, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

COL. J. M. ARRASMITH, ATTACHED.

Major Frederick G. Stritsinger, Jr., 23d Inf., to Douglas, Ariz., 3d Provisional Infantry Division, for duty as division and base quartermaster. (April 10, S.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. L. BULLARD.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about April 6, to Capt. Harry S. Adams, 26th Inf., San Benito. (April 5, S.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

Cook Frank Welte, Co. I, 27th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Manila, P.I., and will repair to his home. (April 25, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

First Sergt. James A. Levitt, Co. C, 29th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (April 25, War D.)

treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to join the 21st Infantry for duty. (April 27, War D.)

35TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. FRIER.

First Lieut. Walter M. Robertson, 35th Inf., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to join regiment. (April 27, War D.)

37TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. AN VLIET.

First Sergt. James McClure, Co. D, 37th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Laredo, Texas, and will repair to his home. (April 28, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. Ulysses G. McAlexander, Inf., is detailed to command the mobilization camp at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (April 20, Western D.)

Capt. W. B. Burtt, Inf., to Presidio of San Francisco for duty at non-commissioned officers' camp as an instructor. (April 17, Western D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Major Halstead Dorey, Inf., D.O.L., to Charleston, S.C., and report May 1, 1917, to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for duty as officer in charge of training camp and reserve officers' division of that department. (April 26, War D.)

Major Thomas W. Darrah, Inf., D.O.L., upon expiration of present leave, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. William A. Kent, Inf., D.O.L., from mustering duty in Eastern Department to proper station. (April 27, War D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. Philip B. Peyton, Inf., D.O.L. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. Edgar L. Field, Inf., D.O.L., is relieved from duty as assistant mustering officer. (April 4, S.D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 95, April 25, 1917, War D., as relates to Major Edgar T. Collins, Inf., D.O.L., is amended so as to assign Major Collins to temporary duty as senior instructor of officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y. (April 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Ulysses G. McAlexander, Inf., D.O.L., from duty with the Militia of Oregon and to El Paso, Texas, and report to 16th Infantry for duty. (May 1, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Albert J. MacDonald, P.S., now on leave, from duty in Philippine Department and to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty as Q.M. (April 27, War D.)

Par. 36, S.O. 66, March 22, 1917, War D., announcing the acceptance of the resignation of 2d Lieut. Frank Langham, P.S., is revoked. (April 30, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Farnsworth, Inf., D.O.L.; Capt. Rudolph C. Kuldell, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Burton O. Lewis, 7th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Roy M. Jones (Inf.), S.C., is appointed to meet for the purpose of improvising, experimenting with and recommending to the department commander devices for camp and field training of the troops of this department in the use of hand and rifle grenades, trench mortars, bombs, flares, mines, battlefield illumination and poisoned gases during the present field training season. (April 4, S.D.)

A board to consist of Major Lucian B. Moody, O.D.; Major Dan T. Moore, G.S.; Capt. Webster A. Capron, 5th Field Art., and Mr. George W. Dunham, Washington, D.C., to meet in Washington to consider the question of motor traction for field batteries. (April 28, War D.)

A board to consist of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, General Staff; Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges and Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, General Staff, to meet in Washington, May 1, 1917, for the purpose of recommending officers for detail as members of the General Staff Corps. (April 28, War D.)

A board to consist of Col. Samuel Reber and Capt. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., S.C., at Headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., for selecting sites for two aviation schools to be located near Chicago, Ill., and in the Southern Mississippi Valley for the training of the officers of the Regular Army, National Guard and Reserves in heavier-than-air machines. (April 11, O.D.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. John S. Winn, I.G.; Major Orrin R. Wolfe, A.G., and Capt. Harry A. Hegeman (Inf.), Q.M.C., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to examine into the necessity for rolling offices in connection with headquarters of field armies and of tactical divisions, and to recommend the number of such offices needful at the headquarters above mentioned. (April 5, S.D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Roy S. Brown, junior military aviator, S.C., and 1st Lieut. George W. Woodnick, M.O.R.C., at Chicago, Ill., for examining applicants for appointment as officers in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. (April 28, War D.)

A board at Schofield Barracks for the examination of field officers for promotion: Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat, Col. Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C.; Col. John E. McMahon, 9th Field Art.; Capt. Lauren S. Eckels, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Philip E. Rossiter, M.R.C. (April 7, H.D.)

A board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for the examination of candidates for appointment in the Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps: Capt. Samuel Frankenberg, 9th Field Art.; Capt. Lauren S. Eckels, M.C.; Capt. Charles D. Daly, 1st Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Bertram Frankenberg, 1st Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Frederick Hadra, M.R.C. (April 19, H.D.)

A board at Fort Shafter, H.T., April 23 for competitive examination of enlisted men for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the mobile Army: Major Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C.; Major Guy S. Palmer, 2d Inf.; Major William B. Cochran, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bernhardt K. Stumberg, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Heidner, 2d Inf. (April 18, H.D.)

A board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 23 for the competitive examination of enlisted men for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the mobile Army: Lieut. Col. Earl C. Carnahan, Inf.; Capt. Lauren S. Eckels, M.C.; Capt. Clyde R. Abraham, 32d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph V. Klauer, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. Howard P. Milligan, 25th Inf. (April 18, H.D.)

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on April 23 at the places indicated for examination of enlisted men and authorized civilians for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army:

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Major James H. Reeves, 3d Cav.; Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Harrison H. C. Richards, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward L. N. Glass, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Breiting, M.R.C.

At Fort Bliss, Texas—Major Edward M. Talbot, M.C.; Capt. George B. Lake, M.C.; Capt. John M. Craig, 16th Inf.; Capt. Thomas D. Osborne, 8th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Albert L. Sneed, 7th Inf.

At Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.—Major John Robertson, 18th Inf.; Capt. Harry H. Van Kirk, M.C.; Capt. Lewis Brown, jr., Cav., D.O.L.; 1st Lieut. John B. Anderson, Field Art., D.O.L., and 1st Lieut. Alva R. Hull, M.R.C.

At Fort Sill, Okla.—Capt. Converse R. Lewis, Inf., D.O.L.; Capt. Emil P. Pierson, Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Delamater, jr., 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Wooley, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. Raymond B. McLaws, M.R.C. (April 9, S.D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Walter J. Scott, Cav.; Capt. Philip B. Connolly, M.C.; Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, 34th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Weyand, 34th Inf., at Marfa, Texas, for the examination of persons for appointment in the line sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps. (April 8, S.D.)

A board to consist of Col. Guy L. C. Col. John T. Knight, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slaven, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. George G. Bailey, Q.M.C., and Major Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., to meet at San Francisco for the examination for promotion of Major Beecher B. Ray, Q.M.C. (April 21, Western D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., retired, and 1st Lieut. John P. Gallagher, M.O.R.C., at Essington, Pa., for examination of candidates for appointment as officers in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. (April 30, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS ON DUTY.

Capt. William R. Bennett, jr., retired, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will report to commanding officer of the Letterman General Hospital for treatment. (April 18, Western D.)

Capt. William M. Goodale, retired, to active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce, retired, to active duty for general recruiting service at Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 25, War D.)

Col. John R. Williams, retired, to active duty with The Adjutant General of the Army. (April 25, War D.)

Capt. Charles P. Elliott, retired, to active duty at Charleston, S.C., as assistant to Q.M., Southeastern Department. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. Carl L. Stone, P.S., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to join his proper station and to sail from San Francisco about May 5 for the Philippine Islands. (April 26, War D.)

Major Samuel D. Freeman, retired, to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (April 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Todd, retired, to active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. (April 26, War D.)

Chaplain Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, retired, to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (April 27, War D.)

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, retired, is assigned to active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. Edison I. Small, P.S., retired, from further duty in Southern Department to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as Q.M. (April 27, War D.)

Each of the following retired officers to active duty at post specified: Major George J. Newgarden, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. George D. Healy, jr., Fort McPherson, Ga.; Major Robert S. Woodson, Fort Douglas, Utah. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. Walter V. Cotchett, retired, to active duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. Taylor M. Reagan, retired, to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. Philip Yost, retired, to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph Bennett, P.S., retired, to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. George O. Duncan, retired, to active duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Luther Felker, retired, to active duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. Charles M. Allen, retired, to active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. Herbert N. Boyden, retired, to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. Peter Courtney, P.S., retired, to active duty for general recruiting service at Portland, Me. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, retired, to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, retired, to active duty for general recruiting service at Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Paul H. Weyrauch, retired, to active duty for general recruiting service at Aberdeen, S.D. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. Thomas M. Kite, P.S., retired, to active duty for general recruiting service at Louisville, Ky. (April 28, War D.)

Major Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, retired, to active duty at Rock Island, Ill. (April 30, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Ernest S. Gansington, retired, to active duty with Chief of Staff. (April 30, War D.)

Col. George L. Anderson, retired, to active duty with Chief of Ordnance, Washington. (April 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, retired, to active duty at New Orleans, La. (April 30, War D.)

Major Robert E. Wood, retired, to active duty at New York, N.Y., not later than May 10. (May 1, War D.)

Capt. William K. Moore, retired, to active duty at Fort Leavenworth, Mo. (May 1, War D.)

Capt. John M. Campbell, retired, to active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. (May 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, retired, to active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. (May 1, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Richard H. Walker, 9th Cav., to 15th Cav.; Capt. Henry W. Baird, 15th Cav., to 9th Cav. Each officer will join the regiment to which transferred. (April 28, War D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. Col. Edward A. Kreger, professor of law, U.S.M.A., will repair to Washington and report to Judge Advocate General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (April 30, War D.)

Sergt. Henry J. Hassler, Military Academy Detachment of Field Artillery, West Point, N.Y., to duty at that post as clerk. His appointment as sergeant, Q.M.C., is announced. (April 25, War D.)

DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS.

First Sergt. William A. Weikamp, 1st Co. U.S. Disciplinary Barracks Guard, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (April 27, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO Q.M. DUTIES.

The following officers are assigned to duty as assistants to the department Q.M., Southern Department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will report to C.O., Motor Truck Group, same place upon the Q.M.O.R.C. for duty: Capt. William A. Robertson, junior military aviator, S.C.; Capt. Seth W. Cook, Cav., D.O.L.; Capt. James F. Byrom, junior military aviator, S.C.; Capt. Joseph T. McFarney, junior military aviator, S.C.; 1st Lieut. Ralph P. Cousins, Cav.; Melchoir McE. Eberts, Inf.; William O. Ryan, Cav.; Charles C. Benedict, Inf.; Lawrence S. Churchill, Inf., D.O.L.; George E. Stratemyer, Inf.; George W. Krapf, Inf., D.O.L., and Harold M. Clark, Cav., D.O.L. (April 30, War D.)

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Major George S. Wallace, Judge Advocate General's O.R.C., to active duty at Charleston, W.Va. (May 1, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. Otto Englemann, Q.M.O.R.C., to active duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (April 25, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty: Capt. Lester E. Marden, Herbert M. Schofield, Aubrey W. Vaughan and William H. Mulford. Captains Marden, Schofield and Mulford will report to depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as his assistants. Captain Vaughan will report in person to the depot Q.M., Boston, Mass., for duty as his assistant. (April 26, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty at Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistants to the department quartermaster: Majors Thomas S. Bradlee, Herman F. Stone and George L. Hamilton. (April 26, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty: Capt. Charles J. Asplund, William A. Connater, Paul M. Millikin, Erskine Wilder and Eugene McCabe. Captains Asplund and McCabe will report in person to the depot Q.M., New York, N.Y., for duty as his assistants. Captain Connater will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty as assistant to the department Q.M. Captains Millikin and Wilder will report in person to the depot Q.M., Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as his assistants. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. Lewis B. Massie, Q.M.O.R.C., from further duty at Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the camp Q.M. (April 26, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. are assigned to active duty; they will proceed to San Francisco and report to commanding general, Western Department, for duty as assistants to the department Q.M.: Capt. Robert R. Morgan, Samuel D. Pine and Thomas F. Cooke. (April 27, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as assistants to the department Q.M.: Capt. Alexander R. Paton, George O. Randall, Oscar D. Cass, Leopold S. Plant, Charles A. Radcliffe, Francis H. Robinson, George W. Hawkins, Baxter O. Madden, John N. Gage, Frank M. Kane, Hiram E. Rose, Jr., and Eugene M. Kahn. (April 27, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty;

they will report in person to the superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., for duty as transport quartermasters: Capt. Thomas M. Kenny, Clarence H. Hurst, Harold V. Chambers, Thad W. Stanley and Alan E. Sullivan. (April 27, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty at El Paso, Texas: Capt. Carl L. Bernau, Peter V. Ostrom, Patrick J. Gorman and Earle H. Kerr. (April 27, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 88, April 17, 1917, War D., as relates to Major Benedict Crowell, Q.M.O.R.C., is revoked. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. Clinton G. Edgar, Q.M.O.R.C., to active duty with Chief Signal Officer of Army. (April 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards, Q.M.C., now on temporary duty at the mobilization camp, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., to Presidio of San Francisco for instruction at the school for non-commissioned officers. (April 21, Western D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Francis Christian, Q.M.C., Fort Screven, Ga., upon relief by Q.M. Sergt. Joseph S. Cook, Q.M.C., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (April 30, War D.)

Capt. William C. Morrow, Q.M.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (May 1, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty: Major Wallace A. Trumbull, Major Charles M. Curran and Capt. Edward D. Hickman. Major Trumbull will report in person to the depot Q.M., Chicago, Ill., for duty; Captain Hickman will report to commanding officer, Nogales, Ariz., for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Capt. Edward W. Chatterton, Q.M.O.R.C., to active duty with Judge Advocate General of Army. (April 30, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The following officers of the M.O.R.C. are assigned to active duty with the Council of National Defense: Majors Franklin H. Martin, Frank F. Simpson, Victor C. Vaughan and Frederic A. Besley. (April 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward H. Goodman, M.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort Delaware, Del. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Stuart C. Johnson, M.O.R.C., is assigned to active duty at Fort Myer, Va. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles E. MacDonald, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Mott, N.J. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. John G. Stowe, M.R.C., to active duty May 7 at Fort Porter, N.Y. (April 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Paul H. Ellis, M.R.C., to conduct preliminary examination at Fort Omaha, Neb., on May 7, 1917, of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps of Army. (April 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 50, S.O. 83, April 11, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Leo Eloesser, M.R.C., is revoked. (April 28, War D.)

The following officers of M.O.R.C. to active duty and will proceed to the Canal Zone for duty: First Lieuts. Marion O. Palmer, William S. McCann, Jesse L. Byrd and Rae E. Houke. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Leighton R. Cornman, M.R.C., to active duty in Canal Zone. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. Francis M. Chisolm, M.O.R.C., to active duty conducting examination of applicants for admission to the citizens' training camps at Annapolis, Md. (April 30, War D.)

First Lieuts. Harold M. Hays and James B. Clark, M.O.R.C., to active duty, Army Building, New York, N.Y., to examine applicants for appointment in the Engineer Reserve Corps. (April 30, War D.)

First Lieut. William H. Huntington, M.O.R.C., to active duty at College Park, Md. (April 30, War D.)

The following officers of M.O.R.C. to active duty at Fort Myer, Va.: First Lieuts. Howard Hume and Arthur M. Zinkhan. (April 30, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

First Lieut. George W. Coombes, O.O.R.C., to active duty in Southern Department as assistant to department ordnance officer. (April 25, War D.)

Major James A. Drain, O.O.R.C., to active duty with Chief of Ordnance. (April 28, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Capt. Howard F. Wehrle, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. William P. Willett, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank W. Goodale, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., Balloon School. (April 25, War D.)

Major Frank B. Jewett and 1st Lieut. Milan A. Loosley, S.O.R.C., to active duty. Major Jewett will take station in New York, N.Y., and 1st Lieutenant Loosley will take station in Chicago, Ill. (May 1, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

The following candidates, examined on Feb. 7, 1917, have been appointed Army field clerks, with stations as indicated, their appointments effective from the date of taking oath of office:

Headquarters, Eastern Department—Harold R. Thies, Arnold A. Altman and David M. Kushner.

Headquarters, Northeastern Department—James W. Boyer, jr., and Ralph G. Hersey.

Headquarters, Southeastern Department—George J. Helms and Jacob French.

Headquarters, North Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Patrick E. Lawless.

Headquarters, United States troops, Ancon, Canal Zone—W. Perry Twitchell and Clarence H. Grove.

Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—William E. Redmon and Robert B. Frick.

Headquarters, Central Department—Joe Darsey, Harold J. Pender, Albert J. Connors, H. Lee Meekins and Clarence E. Farmer.

Headquarters, Western Department—George F. Denis, John K. Smyth, Lewis Williams, Frederick H. Schwartz, Alexander B. O'Rourke, Don W. Morris and Marvin G. Richeson.

Headquarters, Pacific Coast Artillery District—Albert Grunsfeld.

Headquarters, Southern Department—Ernest G. Dossey, John H. Hays, George S. Thompson, De Forrest Foster, Willard W. Rollins, Leslie D. Easton, Robert W. Hartman, Clarence T. Williams, Frank Milani, Charles Ferguson, jr., and Fred A. Meyer.

Headquarters, Philippine Department—John James. (April 25, War D.)

Leave one month, about April 5, to Army Field Clerk M. W. Cardwell, Fort Sam Houston. (April 4, S.D.)

Field Clerk James E. Smith, Q.M.C., on duty in office of department Q.M., Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from further duty in Southern Department and to Atlanta, Ga., not later than May 1 for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Field Clerk R. W. Hinds, Q.M.C., from further duty in Eastern Department to Charleston, S.C. (April 27, War D.)

Army Field Clerk Leader C. Weller from duty at headquarters, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Charleston, S.C., to arrive there about May 1, 1917, for duty. (April 28, War D.)

BAKERY COMPANIES.

Bakery Co. No. 9, Eagle Pass, Texas, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station. The C.O., Bakery Co. No. 9, will leave sufficient personnel and equipment to bake bread for the garrisons at Del Rio, Eagle Pass and Fort Clark, Texas. (April 8, S.D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Ralph J. Sewall, M.C., Minnesota N.G., is accepted. (April 26, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Robert F. Taylor, Field Art., Virginia N.G., is accepted. (April 26, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. Samuel J. Taylor, 18th Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., is accepted. (April 28, War D.)

The resignation of Col. Clarence F. Jolliffe, 1st Inf., West Virginia N.G., is accepted. (April 30, War D.)

Capt. John N. Thorp, jr., 5th Inf., New Jersey N.G., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for examination to determine physical qualifications for detail with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (May 1, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Francis D. Gibbs, M.C., District of Columbia N.G., is accepted. (May 1, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. John J. Harland, 3d Inf., Kentucky N.G., is accepted. (May 1, War D.)

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY
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JOHN J. WARD, POST COMMISSARY SERGEANT, U.S. Army in 1911; information of present whereabouts desired. Write Box 8, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, March 21, 1917, desires transfer with SECOND LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Address Box 1, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

UNIFORM EXCHANGE.—Officers' uniforms and equipment bought, sold and exchanged. SPECIAL SALE Olive Drab serge uniform, cap and insignia \$25.00 complete. Uniforms made to order and renovated. E. Sloan, 217 West 55th street, New York city.

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Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, has been designated by the Secretary of War to be "Provost Marshal General," in charge of the registration of citizens liable to military service under the new law. The office will carry with it promotion to major general, and the announcement of such promotion is expected as soon as the bill becomes a law. Capt. Hugh S. Johnson, (Cav.) will be detailed as assistant to General Crowder, whose headquarters will be established in the old Post Office Building, 7th and F streets, Washington, D.C. Reserve officers in the Judge Advocate General's Department already are being called to active service and assigned to duty, usually in their home states. It is expected that the approval of the Emergency Army bill and the President's proclamation thereunder will be coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed will be required to present themselves for registration at the voting places where they are accustomed to vote on a day which the President will announce—

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probably from ten to fifteen days after approval of the bill.

There is no statute in force to-day which will permit either officers or enlisted men in the Army to draw extra pay for war-time service. The act of April 26, 1898, (705 Mil. Laws) which provided for a twenty per cent. increase for enlisted men in such a situation was repealed when Congress substituted, in the Act of May 11, 1908, a paragraph for that embodying the extra-pay clause. This substitution provided only that a soldier who deserts loses his right to a pension, in addition to losing all pay. The only law under which officers draw increased pay is that for "foreign duty" which operated for those on duty in Mexico and, no doubt, will again become effective when our forces go to Europe.

Important suggestions for those who have to deal with the proceedings of military courts will be found in the letter of Mr. Robert H. Ewell, which appears on another page. Mr. Ewell, who is a member of the firm of Littlefield and Littlefield, attorneys and counsellors-at-law, 61 Broadway, New York city, speaks from his experience as a civil practitioner and as a judge advocate in court-martial proceedings while an officer of the National Guard. He administers a word of caution concerning the increase of technicalities in the proceedings of military courts to which it is well to give heed.

The meeting of the special board called under Par. 45, S.O. 98, War Dept., April 28, to recommend officers for detail as members of the General Staff Corps, has been postponed until the Army bill is passed by Congress and signed by the President. The board originally was scheduled to meet May 1.

The Adjutant General reports that 40,256 enlistments in the Army were secured during the month of April toward the total of 183,898 required.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.

THE TRIUMPH OF UPTON'S PREACHING.

There are two dates in the history of the Army of the United States which must hereafter be so closely linked together by students of military affairs in our country that it seems pertinent now and in this place to suggest that the second one of them might hereafter be called "Upton Day." For in the interval between Feb. 21, 1903, when Secretary Root's tribute to Brevet Major Gen. Emory Upton, U.S.A., caused the publication of "The Military Policy of the United States," and April 28, 1917, when by a vote of 478 to 32 both houses of Congress gave to the United States universal military service, a change in our national psychology was effected of so momentous a character as to make the anniversary of April 29 well worth being honored permanently by the name of the one man who, above all others, was responsible for this transmutation in the national consciousness concerning military principles.

Everyone who reads American newspapers and American periodicals and who takes the slightest interest in military questions and problems, knows nowadays that as long ago as in the very beginning of the Republic the doctrine of universal military service was preached by Washington and his generals. They knew of the troubles they had with volunteer troops and how Washington tried to impress on those of his time the lesson that service, in a military sense, was one of the gravest and finest privileges of citizenship. Such readers know the pitiful story of the War of 1812 on land; they know how badly some of the volunteer troops behaved in the Mexican War and in the early years of the Civil War. They know of the disorganization of the units of the same character in the Spanish-American War. And although these facts have been spread before them by many men using a variety of mediums they have actually been listening to the words of General Upton. For within the covers of his original and momentous work "A Military Policy of the United States," that was really brought to publication through the initiative of Elihu Root, there are contained all the arguments which the people of our country have been reading and listening to since "Preparedness" became the war cry of publicists. Not even ex-President Roosevelt's familiar allusion to the United States being "Chinified" in its military policy is original. That parallel did not fail to come within the purview of Upton.

To turn once more the pages of the introduction of Upton's work alone is to be reminded afresh of what an extraordinary vision was his, and what a superb grasp he had of military principles. He saw our national weaknesses in respect to military affairs from a loftier eminence than any of his predecessors who had preached and written on this subject, he looked over a broader domain that was lighted by the glowing rays of the passionate fire of his aims into a clearer perspective than was theirs. Only one defect had Emory Upton and that a common fault of soldiers the world over. His original text "was written," as Elihu Root pointed out in his preface to the printed volume, "from a purely military point of view, and in some parts shows a failure to appreciate difficulties arising from our form of government and the habits and opinions of our people with which civil government has necessarily to deal in its direction of the military arm." But time and circumstance have wrought that defect of his into a virtue. The people, through his writings, have been made to see that civil and military affairs are not so far apart as was the belief before Upton marshaled his facts and the logic of those facts on paper. That this change has come to people between 1904, when the "Military Policy" was first published, and 1917 is made evident by the vote for all Emory Upton desired, recorded by Congress on April 28. It is too little to say of General Upton that his shadow must have hovered in the halls of Congress that night. It spread from Maine to the Philippines, from Porto Rico to Alaska, wherever a man or woman lived who had listened to the words of Upton, took them to heart, and worked to the end which came to pass at that hour. Once again an American has risen to link the people of his country together in a common cause for a common purpose, this time to the preservation of the Republic through service.

A long line of cantonments, "samples" of the general type to be erected at each of the training camps is nearing completion at Fort Myer, Va., where they will be used to house the 2,500 present or prospective members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, who will be assigned to that post. The buildings are of various materials, the majority being of wooden frame, but quite a number are to be of sheet iron and stucco. Final decision as to the material to be used in housing the drafted army will be based on the outcome of these experiments. The cantonments are being built in units, each consisting of a barracks 238 x 20 feet, a mess-hall and kitchen, 87 x 20

feet, and lavatory and latrine, 63 x 14 feet. In each of the barracks one end is cut off to form an office, the remainder of the building being given over to sleeping quarters. Each unit is designed to accommodate comfortably 158 men, this being the strength of the provisional companies into which the reserve officers and students will be divided for preliminary training. Quarters for the officers will be separate, consisting of a long building divided into sleeping quarters, offices and messrooms. In the estimates submitted to Congress, an item of \$40,290,800 was included as the cost of "construction of temporary buildings required for shelter of troops, animals and supplies." This estimate was based on "43,000 officers and 1,034,270 enlisted men, after deducting accommodations now available in the United States for 70,000 officers and men." The Q.M.C. allowed \$40 per capita in arriving at the total. A little over \$2,000,000 was asked for hospital buildings; \$1,762,722 for water supply; over \$5,000,000 for roads and drainage.

SENDING TROOPS ABROAD.

The reiterated statement by many of the country's most prominent newspapers that a body of American troops soon will be sent abroad, and other stories along the same line, caused the Secretary of War, on May 2, to issue a formal denial that any such decisions had been reached. Mr. Baker at the same time dictated the following statement: "The questions to be determined are how the United States can best—that is, most effectively and most rapidly—aid in the prosecution of the war. As each form of effort is determined upon, so far as is consistent with the proprieties of the case, it will be announced. Prior to such announcement of intentions, speculations and statements of supposed intentions on the part of the Government are, of course, entirely unfounded and equally unfortunate."

So many considerations are involved in the question of sending American troops without delay to take their part on the battlefields of Europe that its settlement should be left to those who are responsible for the direction of our Army and not determined by popular demand. It is proper to give due consideration to the sentimental considerations that are influencing action in this matter, but if trained soldiers are what is wanted we have not a man to spare from our small body of such soldiers. Every man of them is needed to shape to the conditions of war the great mass of raw material we are calling into military service.

It would certainly be very unwise to put our undisciplined troops in a position where they could be brought into contrast with the seasoned soldiers of France and England. It might be well to send some of our partially trained soldiers abroad where they could secure, in the shortest space of time, the intensified training required to fit them to meet the condition of modern warfare. But the imperative need of Europe appears to be for supplies; and to equip, transport and supply American soldiers three or four thousand miles from home would make a serious drain upon the too limited amount of transportation now at our service, besides greatly increasing expenditure.

These are some of the difficulties that beset those who seek to respond to the appeal to America to give our foreign allies the heartening experience of seeing our flag borne with the banners of England and France along the line of assault against the common foe. We shall eventually have Mr. Bryan's million men in double proportions, but they will not be gathered to the flag "in a single day" as our late Secretary of State suggested, and after they have been mustered into the Service weeks and months will be required to fit them to do credit to themselves and to their country in actual battle. We doubt whether even Mr. Bryan himself, who has offered his services as an enlisted man, will be prepared to beard the Kaiser in his den without a reasonable amount of preliminary training.

The most careful review of the statement of General Joffre will fail to show that he suggested, or requested, the immediate dispatch of an expeditionary force from this country. That the War Department is opposed to the hasty dispatch of an inadequate force has been made evident. The answer to the psychologists' cry of the moral value of such a force being "a thousand times the numerical value" is that the value of ten thousand Regulars to our to-be-raised armies cannot be calculated. So far as we have been able to learn there is no evidence that the man-power of France or England has reached the decline. The class of 1918 of the former nation is at the front, it is reported, and the next is in training, but the present offensive argues against any lack of personnel on the French front.

We have been frankly told, on the other hand, that raw materials and food are the immediate needs of our Allies, with shipping bottoms and financial assistance as subsidiary issues. The financial assistance has been quickly furnished, and the ships are under way. The work of training, equipping and transporting the forces necessary to keep up a division of troops would disrupt the plans of the War Department.

The matter immediately in hand is to push forward with the utmost vigor the preparations for war which Congress has authorized. Before we are through with this business we shall need every man and every dollar of money Congress has voted. Those who imagine that Germany is near its collapse belong to that school of rainbow chasers who scoffed at the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL when, over two years ago, we called in most strident tones for the enlistment of one million men for military training. It is two million now.

The overthrow of the government of the Czar appeals

to our liberty-loving sentiments, but it has not strengthened the alliance against the Teutons. The Russian arms seem to be paralyzed for the moment, and what is to be the result on military operations of the change of government is altogether a matter of speculation. Republics are not noted for their efficiency in war.

TO CONTINUE NAVY BUILDING.

It is learned that the proposition to discontinue work on the capital ships under construction for the Navy in order that the material and skilled labor might be utilized to increase the output of destroyers and auxiliaries will not be adopted. Instead a "compromise" has been reached between the officers advocating this step and those who have contended that the most important section of the First Line of Defense is the battleship, which will result in a further acceleration of the work on destroyers and patrol boats while the construction of the capital units will be continued, with full forces but not under "forced draught." The Secretary of the Navy announced recently that the proposal to discontinue for the time being the work on the battleships and battlecruisers was being "seriously considered." The higher officers of the Navy on duty in Washington are almost evenly divided on the question. The older men are found to be determined opponents of the proposition while the younger men are unanimous in their belief that every effort should be bent to bring our quota of smaller craft—especially submarines and destroyers—up to the ratio determined by strategists as proper in comparison with the capital ships now afloat. It is from the younger class that is heard a criticism of the 3,000-ton ship project now in the hands of the Shipping Board as being an endeavor to "beat the bear by running him to death." As an alternative they would launch enough destroyers and torpedoboats and patrol craft to permit the gradual hemming in of Germany's submersible fleets, to be followed by an offensive campaign in Helgoland Bight itself.

England's strategy against the submarine in the Channel has been entirely successful, it is pointed out, and as a result Germany was forced to re-design her submarines so as to permit their operation on the high seas. This apparently has been accomplished through the construction of greatly enlarged craft, with attendant widening of the sphere of action. It is manifestly impossible for the British to hope to cope with the U-boats in the Atlantic lanes so long as they operate singly. Hence the proposition to carry the campaign up to the points from which they emerge from their bases. Our younger theorists believe that the overwhelming superiority of the Allied battle fleets will permit such a campaign if the necessary auxiliaries are provided. On the other side is found the belief that our Navy planning should be made to cover after-the-war contingencies, and the belief that such contingencies will necessitate the strongest possible main line for our maritime defense.

COMING PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Officers who will be advanced in grade as a result of the addition of the four remaining increments to the Army were notified during the past week to report for examination to determine their fitness for such promotion. It is impossible to give a complete list of the officers included in these orders, but they are within the following limits: (Lineal numbers as in March Army List and Directory):

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels—through Charles Young, No. 15.
Majors to be lieutenant colonels—through C. C. Smith, No. 27.
Captains to be majors—through D. McCaskey, No. 63.
First lieutenants to be captains—through B. F. Hoge, No. 237.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant colonels and majors to be colonels—through (Major) H. W. Butner, No. 5.
Majors and captains to be lieutenant colonels—through (Capt.) W. I. Westervelt, No. 11.
Captains to be majors—through J. S. Hammond, No. 80.
All remaining lieutenants to be captains.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels—through S. A. Kephart, No. 13.
Majors to be lieutenant colonels—through M. Young, No. 22.
Captains and first lieutenants to be majors—through (Lieut.) F. G. Dillman, No. 230.
All of the second lieutenants to be first lieutenants.

INFANTRY.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels—through H. T. Ferguson, No. 50.
Majors to be lieutenant colonels—through J. W. Barker, No. 89.
Captains to be majors—through C. B. Stone, Jr., No. 200.
All present first and second lieutenants to be captains down to and including C. B. Carver, No. 153.

The foregoing promotions are based upon the assumption that eighteen colonels are to be appointed general officers, and that a promotion will be made to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis (Inf.), which is expected shortly. These eighteen general officers would be divided as follows: from colonels of Cavalry, three; Field Artillery, three; Coast Artillery, two; Infantry, ten (eleven with the vacancy left by General Davis).

It is learned that as soon as the Army bill is signed

by the President orders will be sent out to begin at once the organization of the new units contemplated under the addition of the second increment to the Army. This will be accomplished under the same plan as was followed last year when the first increment was added.

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW ARMY.

We are able to give herewith for the first time the tentative plan drawn up by the Army War College and submitted to the General Staff, dealing with the composition of the Army to be developed from the first 500,000 men called by the President under the selective draft provisions of the new Army bill. The plan provides for the following:

DIVISIONS.

16 Infantry divisions; each 913 officers and 27,243 men.
16 Divisional Hospitals; each 24 officers and 222 men.
64 Camp Infirmaries; each ... officers and 2 men.
2 Cavalry Divisions; each 607 officers and 16,021 men.
2 Divisional Hospitals; each 24 officers and 238 men.
6 Camp Infirmaries; each ... officers and 2 men.
Medical Corps (total) 288 officers and 1,000 men.
Coast Art. Corps, (total) 666 officers and 20,000 men.

ARMY CORPS TROOPS.

16 Brigades F.A. (heavy); each 48 officers and 1,319 men.
8 Aero Squadrons; each 10 officers and 154 men.
8 Balloon Companies; each 19 officers and 154 men.
10 Field Hospitals; each 6 officers and 73 men.
10 Ambulance companies; each 5 officers and 150 men.
22 Field Bakeries; each 1 officer and 67 men.
6 Telephone Battalions; each 10 officers and 215 men.
16 Pack Companies; each ... officers and 14 men.
6 Ammunition trains; each 4 officers and 852 men.
6 Supply Trains; each 2 officers and 426 men.
Grand total, all units, 18,538 officers; 528,659 men.

The officers for this force will be drawn from the Regular Army and the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps and "the country at large." The War College recommended that 200,000 men be withdrawn from the Army and Guard (when both are recruited to full authorized strength) for appointment as company officers and non-commissioned officers in the new Army. The College advised against any estimate which would give less than 150,000 men from this source.

It is the specific purpose of the War Department that each regiment in the new forces shall be commanded by an officer from the Regular establishment, and that at least one of his majors and all of the staff officers (adjutant, ordnance, supply officer, etc.) shall be experienced men from the Regular Army.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on May 2 in response to the flood of applications that have recently been received for admission to the Pay Corps of the Navy, that a competitive examination will be held at the navy yards, Mare Island, North Chicago, Newport, Washington and New Orleans, May 15, 1917, of all applicants between the ages of 21 and 26. Any young man with a clean and creditable record and who possesses the necessary intelligence can reasonably expect to pass this examination without great difficulty. The type of men wanted are those with successful experience in banking institutions or commercial and business activities, or those who, by their special education and training, will prove to be a real asset to the Navy. The rank of an assistant paymaster is that of ensign; his initial rate of pay at sea being \$1,870 per annum. An applicant who desires to take this examination should report in person to the commandants of a navy yard designated above, May 15, 1917, having with him a complete written history of his education and practical and industrial experience, together with letters—preferably from teachers and from employers, past and present—showing his character and standing in the community in which he lives. Each candidate must be in prime physical condition.

The conferees on the Army Appropriation bill agreed, on May 3, to a provision which will authorize the payment of \$100 a month to each student at the officers' training camps who is designated by the Secretary of War to receive such payment. This sum will be in addition to the allowances already authorized. Another provision is that every student so trained shall agree to accept appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in any grade tendered by the Secretary of War. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent any disgruntled graduate from refusing to serve if he is not satisfied with the grade of his commission. Secretary of War Baker in a statement issued just before the conferees reached an agreement said: "The difficulties of the Administration in the selection of candidates are being adjusted. The question of pay for the men in training is expected to be settled shortly by Congress, with provision for regular pay for Reserve officers and \$100 a month for candidates. All men found fit for commissions at the end of the three-months' course will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps even if not immediately needed for the first increment of troops."

The instruction to be given the students attending the officers' training camps will follow, as near as possible, that obtaining at the Fort Leavenworth School. After three months the new officers will be started training recruits, while continuing their own higher studies.

It is stated officially that the War Department does not contemplate at this time any additions to the war prison barracks noted in our last issue (page 1131) unless "some unforeseen contingency arises to make others necessary."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. (Summarized from reports April 27-May 3.)

THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

The chief fields of operations on the British position of the French front continued to be the area west of Arras along the banks of the Scarpe river. Engagements were not comparable in violence with those attending the great British assaults of April 9 and 23, but north of the Scarpe a British attack of considerable force was delivered on April 28, resulting in the capture of Arleux. This village lies about five miles north of the river and three miles east of Vimy. It is slightly in advance of the line of villages which we designated last week as marking the main German defensive position barring the road to Douai. Situated somewhat over two miles north of Gavrelle, which the British took on the 23d, it has value for the offensive either as a development of the left flank in the advance toward Douai or as opening a line of envelopment against Lens from the south. The British advanced to the attack early on the morning of the 28th, along the whole front to a point seven miles north of the Scarpe, conducting a secondary attack south of the river at the same time. Berlin reports a very heavy British drumfire, begun before daybreak along the whole Arras front, as a preparation to the infantry advance. According to the Berlin statement of the following day, it would seem that the preliminary fire had on this occasion failed to make its full impression on the German line.

The British pressure was severe not only on the north but against Oppy, at Gavrelle and against Roeux on the river. At one time, Berlin indicates the British gained possession of Oppy and made other considerable gains. The German counter-attacks were both prompt and severe. Berlin claims the recapture of Oppy and all other important portions of the endangered front, with the sole exception of Arleux. The German official estimate of prisoners taken from the British places the total at 1,000, while London records the capture of 976 Germans. The German statements further assert that the British lost 6,000 killed and wounded, forty machine guns and ten "tanks." The action was not renewed on any considerable scale on the following day, as was that of April 9. The condition of the field in this area after the numerous recent engagements and the unprecedented shelling of the past weeks is not unlike that of the Somme battlefields of last autumn, according to one beholder. In addition to field works the defense has at its service thousands of holes made by heavy explosive shells, and these are all potential machine-gun ambushes. Passage is apparently becoming more difficult for the attackers, and progress consequently less marked in proportion to the effort put forth.

Between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the British made some further progress on April 27, according to the London report, capturing a system of quarries on the eastern outskirts of Haigcourt. On the night of the 28th they engaged a small party of Germans southeast of Pontru, near St. Quentin. On the 30th the British announced a slight gain south of the Scarpe, between that river and Monchy-lez-Ureux. Berlin reports that St. Quentin itself is under fire of the opposing artillery. An official British résumé of captures during the month of April states that 19,343 Germans were taken prisoners, 257 guns and howitzers captured (including ninety-eight of heavy caliber) and 470 machine guns.

Berlin asserts that the British attacks have been kept up more steadily than would appear from the British reports, and consequently emphasizes the extent of the British loss. On May 2 Berlin reported that the British had attempted to advance west of Lens, near Monchy, and near Nantaises-lez-Croisilles; movements not mentioned in the British report of even date, which indicated a spell of inaction. On May 3, however, the British daily report announced a new British attack against the whole German line east of Arras, from a point south of the Sensee river to the Acheville-Vimy road, on the north. The report spoke of progress and the capture of strong German positions, but was issued too early to supply details.

The French have continued their offensive at two points in the general field of their April activities, and have sustained at another point a severe German counter-offensive upon their new lines. The latter point is the part of their front lying between Hurbise and Cerny, to the west of Craonne. The French points of attack during the week under review have been in the area between Courcy and Brimont, north of Rheims and on the Sillery-Moronvillers front, east of that city. On the Hurbise-Cerny front the French are now in trenches. They have made almost daily report of German bombardments, trench reconnaissances and local attacks, all of which they have repulsed by their fire. Farther west, along the ridge of the Chemin des Dames they have likewise held mainly to the defensive, but have not been so heavily attacked.

The French offensives on either side of Rheims are so directed that they would, if successfully prolonged, converge at a point some miles northeast of that city. A ring of old permanent fortresses hems the town in from north to east. These forts were neglected by the French in the retreat of August, 1914, on the supposition that they would be unavailing against the German artillery. In German hands, they have been adapted to the new methods of war. Strongly situated upon a series of commanding heights, and supplemented by field works, they have dominated Rheims and precluded the possibility of any French advance from that city similar to the British advance from Arras. The present attacks of the French north of Rheims are so directed as to take this quadrant of forts by the flank. The attack east of Rheims is apparently designed to effect similar progress on the other flank of the fortified line.

French progress north of Rheims in the period immediately preceding the week now under review, had resulted in a number of moderate advances, won at considerable effort, about Courcy. The French had reached a front well to the east of the village and had Brimont for their next objective. Paris, April 29, reported the success of operations on the previous day, enlarging the Courcy positions. Berlin, on the other hand, asserted the failure of the French attempt to advance toward Brimont. On the 30th Berlin noted a further French attack against German positions on the Brimont plateau, implying, however, that the French must have occupied the line of the canal and railroad line that skirt the foot of the high ground on the west. On the 30th, at 12:30 p.m., the French, with a powerful attack, resumed their offensive east of Rheims. Following the usual preparatory artillery bombardment, they threw forward their infantry lines along a front of some six miles from Mont Haut (south of Moronvillers in Champagne) on the east to a point south of Beine and Nauroy, on the west. This attack was the natural sequel and westward extension of the previous week's capture of the heights south of Moronvillers. Paris announced the resulting capture of

several lines of trenches west of Mont Charnillet, and an advance of several hundred yards east of that height, Charnillet itself remaining in German possession. Berlin, May 1, asserted that the German positions, held by Baden, Saxon and Brandenburg regiments, had been retained in their entirety, and that the French had suffered heavy and unavailing losses. On the night of the 30th the French north of Rheims pursued their offensive by a series of local attacks. Violent artillery fire was resumed east of Rheims on May 1, and the French moved forward by bomb attacks in the woods west of Mont Charnillet. As a result of their Champagne attack of April 30, the French announced the capture of 530 prisoners. The artillery fire in Chai pagne was the precursor of German counter-attacks in the woods west of Mont Charnillet and Mont Haut. The French report of May 3 announces the repulse of these attacks and the capture of a German blockhouse with 219 prisoners.

The raiding activities at scattered points on the French front continue, as usual, and are especially marked in Eastern Champagne and in Lorraine. The aerial activity of the Germans is rather on the increase, their fighting airplanes doing considerable damage to the reconnoitering service of the British and French. Paris announces the capture of 20,780 German prisoners, 176 cannon and 412 machine guns in the period from April 16 to April 28, a showing slightly superior to that of the British. The French report of May 3 mentions fighting at several points outside the scene of the main action, and in particular announces a minor advantage gained in Avocourt wood, northwest of Verdun.

THE RUSSIAN THEATRE OF WAR.

No action of importance has been reported at any point of the Russian front in Europe. The reports indicate a marked diminution of minor enterprises against the Russian posts on the part of the German and Austrian troops. The lack of further rumors from Petrograd as to German plans and activities on the Baltic coast indicates an abatement of Russian panic with regard to the possibility of a German invasion in that direction. The numerous signs of Teuton restraint fall in with current news reports of a German diplomatic effort to effect a separate peace with Russia. The question whether a separate peace would better serve German advantages than a sudden and brilliant overthrow of Russia in the next few weeks is a social, political and economic question rather than a military one, but on the answer may well depend the military decisions to be taken in Berlin with regard to the Russian front. The Russian Minister of Justice, Kerensky, on his return from a visit to the fleet at Revel, gave out a statement to the effect that stories of the disaffection and disorganization of the Russian naval force in the Baltic were without foundation. Berlin, May 2, reported a Russian local attack in the Moldavian frontier mountains north of the Oituz valley, the scene of the Teuton success of last March. The attack was repulsed.

ITALY, SERBIA, TURKEY.

Rome, on April 27 and 28, reported unusual activity on the part of Austrian airplanes in the Trentino region, but gave no indication of the reason for their operations. The minor operations on the Italian front continue with considerable artillery activity among the Italian mountain gun posts and scattered raids by the Austrians, notably near Tonale Pass, April 29, where they brought back prisoners from an Italian position in the Camonica valley. Austrians attacked the Italian lines in the Ledro valley, northwest of Tolmino, Rome reported on May 2. Airplane raids, conducted by both sides, are growing more frequent and assuming relative importance in this region of difficult land travel.

In Macedonia, the Bulgars delivered a series of attacks, according to Entente statements, against the British, who recently captured positions from them southwest of Lake Doiran. London, April 27, reported the repulse of an attack. The report from Sofia asserted that the British were the attacking party and had been completely repulsed. Paris, April 28, mentioned an attack upon the Russian contingent at Zovio, near Monastir. London, April 30, reported the repulse of a farther Bulgarian attack on the new positions near Lake Doiran on April 28.

The Russian forces in Turkey have been subjected to a series of Turkish attacks at various points. At Balu-mer, forty miles southeast of Erzingan, the Russians, after losing a line of heights, recaptured them on April 28, according to Petrograd's report. Constantinople, April 30, announced that Russian advanced posts and patrols at different points were being withdrawn. Petrograd, on the same date, alluded to a serious attack of Kurdish bands near Baneh. A Turkish official statement of May 2 announced that the Russians had abandoned the important city of Mush, and were withdrawing northward. Mush, owing to its value as a starting point for an expedition to co-operate with the British on the Tigris, is a place of considerable strategic value to the Entente force in Turkey. Situated somewhat over eighty miles southeast of Erzerum and half that distance west of Lake Van the place has been an essential part of the Russian front on the southern border of Armenia.

General Maude, on May 2, reported that the British on the Tigris river had again engaged the Turkish 13th Corps on the left bank of the Tigris, driving it from positions on the Shatt-el-Adham into the hills northeast of Samarra. A statement from General Murray before Gaza in Palestine reports the progress of his bombardment of the Turkish positions.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

German torpedoboot destroyers, on the night of April 26, made a five-minute attack on Ramsgate, England, and then quickly put to sea when the land batteries opened fire on them. The official British report states that one man and one woman were killed during the bombardment, and one man and two women were injured. Damage was done to twenty-one dwelling houses and two stables. One horse was killed. The larger number of the projectiles fell in the open country, says the report.

After a lapse of 160 years the name "Greenwich" is once more borne by a vessel of the British navy. She was recently commissioned. To which class the new ship belongs is a military secret. The previous Greenwich was captured by the enemy in 1757.

A German submarine on April 25, 1917, succeeded in sinking the British troop ship Ballarat of 11,120 tons, but fortunately all aboard were saved. The torpedo hit the troop ship in her stern and she did not sink until four hours later. The sea was moderate and destroyers and trawlers were thus enabled to rescue all hands. The Associated Press account states that no one on board the Ballarat was injured and all the mails and even the soldiers' pets were saved. All the nurses and members of the medical staff remained on board until all the patients had been provided for and had been safely placed in the boats. Most of the troops were Australians. The be-

havior of the troops on board the Ballarat was splendid, according to the reports made by the commanders on board.

Vice Admiral Maximilian Njegovan, commander of the Austro-Hungarian war fleet, has been appointed by the Emperor as chief of the Marine Department. The Vice Admiral, however, will retain his present post of commander of the war fleet.

NAVY MEN LOST BY SUBMARINE ATTACK.

By the sinking of the American oil tank steamer Vacuum, by a German submarine on April 28, five members of the U.S. Navy gun crew were lost, the other eight being saved. Fifteen members of the crew of the Vacuum also lost their lives.

The members of the Navy gun crew officially reported saved and who were landed in England were the following:—Boatswains Mate 1st class, George W. Parker, of Norfolk, Va.; Gunners Mate 3d class, John Nichola, of Garfield, N.J.; Coxswain John Williams, of Dalton Station, Ill.; Coxswain Oswald Lucke, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Seamen James E. Williams, of Indianapolis, Ind.; H. G. Musshorn, jr., of Mount Olive, Ill.; Frank M. Lasher, of Elgin, Ill.; and Apprentice Seaman George T. Wilson, of Missouri Valley, Iowa.

The members of the gun crew lost are reported to be the following:—Lieut. Clarence C. Thomas, Coxswain Charles J. Fischer, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Seaman Alexander Donald, of Corona, Long Island, and Charles F. Luckan, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Frank H. Loree, of Philadelphia, Pa.; the latter died from exposure in the life boat.

Lieutenant Thomas is the first officer of the U.S. Navy to lose his life in the present war. He was born in California, Dec. 26, 1886, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy in 1904, graduating in 1908. Lieutenant Thomas married Miss Evelyn Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Martin, of Annapolis. He also spent a year at Annapolis as a student at the Post Graduate School, Naval Academy, and later completed the post-graduate course in electrical engineering, at Columbia University. Before being assigned to duty in command of the gun crew on the Vacuum, he was attached to the U.S.S. Florida, and was expert in gunnery, and was known as a most promising young officer. Capt. Thomas Washington, U.S.N., commanding the Florida, wrote the following on the official record of Lieutenant Thomas: "An excellent all round officer and does his duty thoroughly."

Capt. S. S. Harris and eight other survivors of the American tank steamer Vacuum, who arrived at an English port on May 3, suffered severely from exhaustion and exposure. Lieutenant Thomas, U.S.N., it was stated, died of exposure on Sunday morning, April 29, in the captain's boat. His body was buried at sea. The captain's boat was overturned three times, and the men had a terrible battle for life.

A report of the destruction of the Vacuum in the hands of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., on duty at London, says the ship was attacked at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning, April 28, and was destroyed before effective action could be taken by the Navy gunners. Her lack of speed, nine knots, is given as one reason why she offered such an easy target to the U-boat. Lieutenant Thomas and his gunners had virtually no chance to fire a shot.

The Vacuum was torpedoed 140 miles west of Barra, one of the Hebrides Islands off the Scotch coast, while on her way back to the United States from England. Surviving members of the gun crew in telling of their experience said that when the submarine was first sighted, she was very close to the Vacuum. Hardly a minute elapsed before the torpedo which the U-boat fired struck the side of the ship. There was a very heavy sea at the time the torpedo struck. A tremendous explosion resulted, throwing many of those on the Vacuum's deck off their feet. Survivors said the Vacuum began filling and sinking at once, going down astern. Meanwhile the submarine slowly circled the ship, firing four shells into the foundering hull. These smashed the wireless. All of those rescued united in asserting that the attack came so swiftly that there was not even a moment's opportunity to fire at the submarine.

One of the men said the submarine fired her torpedo, then submerged. Later she reappeared and fired her guns at the sinking ship. Two of the Vacuum's boats were damaged in lowering and sank, drowning the occupants. One boat was picked up by a British patrol boat on May 1, and a second boat made land on a rugged coast, May 2, and the men were kindly cared for by fishermen, before being taken to Liverpool. This boat had to make a journey of 150 miles under oars, and an improvised sail, before reaching land.

The American freighter Rockingham was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on May 2. Thirty-three of her crew in two life boats were picked up by patrol boats, and one boat with thirteen men is reported missing. It is unofficially reported that the Rockingham was an armed steamer, with a U.S. Navy gun crew aboard, but nothing official as to the names of those comprising the gun crew had been given out by the Navy Department up to the time of our going to press. The Rockingham was a twin-screw steamship of 4,409 gross tonnage, and was built at Camden, N.J., in 1902 for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. She was originally called the Nebraska. After the war began the steamship was chartered by the White Star Line. She was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast in May, 1915, two weeks after the sinking of the Lusitania. She managed to make her port.

THE NAVY MEN ON THE AZTEC.

Lieut. William F. Gresham, U.S.N., who was in command of the gun crew aboard the American freighter Aztec, sunk by a German submarine off the French coast on April 1 last, and is now in the United States tells an interesting story of his experiences.

In this connection Secretary of the Navy Daniels made public on April 29 the following letter he received from the president of the Oriental Navigation Company, who owned the Aztec, and which speaks for itself: "From the report of the captain of the Aztec, who has just returned to New York, we learn that the seven survivors of the ship's crew probably owe their lives to the fact that they left the sinking vessel in the same boat as the United States naval detachment commanded by Lieutenant Gresham. Through the excellent discipline of these men and

particularly the bravery and coolness of Lieutenant Gresham, they were able to survive through the night in an open boat under most dangerous conditions. It will be a pleasure to you, sir, to hear that in this instance once again the old traditions of the naval branch of our Service have been upheld and you will permit us to commend most highly the valor of Lieutenant Gresham and his men."

One member of the naval guard, Btsn. Mate J. I. Epolucci, lost his life with twenty-seven sailors of the Aztec. Lieutenant Gresham told Secretary Daniels that Epolucci, when last seen, was helping the merchant seamen, who were having trouble with their boat. Lieutenant Gresham paid particular tribute to the third engineer, Herbert Collins, who stuck to his post, and the boatswain of the Aztec, Epolucci. Lieutenant Gresham himself and the third mate of the ship were the last to leave, and that was only when there was no further chance of getting a shot at the submarine. He described the voyage of the Aztec from New York and the gun drills held aboard; the heavy sea and moderate sea on the night of the torpedo attack; the lightning-like flash of a mine or torpedo that destroyed the vessel; the courageous conduct of all aboard and the struggle in life-boats against bitter weather, heavy squalls and rain. He told of the sighting of the lighthouse on the French coast, and the final, cautious rescue by a French patrol boat.

ARMY ITEMS.

The state of Wyoming has been transferred from the Central Department of the Army to the Western Department, and West Virginia has been taken from the Eastern Department and added to the Central. The changes will not affect the registration for the Officers' Reserve camps, being made merely to equalize the population in the different districts.

A divisional engineer train, Infantry Division of the Army, is organizing at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Chase, Coast Art. U.S.A., was ordered before a board at Washington this week for examination for retirement.

The new training camps for Cavalry recruits at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is now in full swing, and recruits are arriving daily. It is thought probable that a brigade of some 5,000 Cavalrymen may be formed, and that additional land may be leased.

Bulletin 16, dated April 10, 1917, headquarters Western Department, announces that courses of training and schedules of instruction published therein were originally intended for use by the citizens training camps. Having been formulated in connection with three separate monthly periods of progressive, intensive training, these courses and schedules are readily adapted for use by senior instructors at training camps for candidates for the Officers' Reserve Corps; at schools and colleges preparing candidates for the Officers' Reserve Corps by special additional courses of training; and by company and other officers organizing courses and schedule for raw recruits.

Civilian drivers in motor truck companies of the United States Army in the Southern Department are being gradually weeded out, and their places are being filled by enlisted men who are qualified for the position. If a civilian who is an expert mechanic or an expert driver appears and applies for work he is informed that he can have the desired work by enlisting and in the majority of cases the applicants are enlisted immediately. A new feature of automobile company work has been installed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Motor truck companies are to be given three-months tours of active service. Each company will, in turn, be sent on a ninety-day trip along the border. At the end of this period the company will be ordered back to the base here and will then be stationed here for three months of instruction in operation and repair work.

Capt. George N. Bomford, 22d Inf., U.S.A., has assigned Lieut. Daniel S. Appleton, of the same regiment, as instructor in military training at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N.J., where daily drill has been inaugurated. The institute has offered the use of the athletic field to the Regular Army officers stationed at German line piers at Hoboken.

"Col. W. S. Scott, 16th U.S. Cav., Fort Sam Houston, was on April 25," says the San Antonio Express, "named by Major Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the Southern Department, as commanding officer of the camp to be opened at Leon Springs May 8, and Col. R. L. Bullard, 26th Inf., was named commanding officer of the second camp of the Southern Department, which is to be conducted at Fort Logan H. Roots at Little Rock, Ark. Other staff officers for the camp at Leon Springs are: First Lieut. H. H. White, Cav., Adjutant; Lieut. Col. C. H. Martin, 18th Inf., senior instructor, and Capt. Patrick W. Guiney, 11th Cav., and Ernest S. Wheeler, 4th Field Art., quartermasters."

The sixth lecture in the course at San Francisco, Cal., to prepare civilians for examinations for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, was given on April 17, by Capt. John B. Murphy, Coast Art. Corps, on the subject, "Administration of the United States Army." Captain Murphy covered the paper work of company administration, and all essential chapters in the Army Regulations and Service Manuals. It was one of the most interesting and comprehensive lectures of the course. The seventh lecture was delivered on April 24, by Capt. Richard Park, C.E., on the subject of "Topography." The general subject of military mapping was covered, without attempting to teach those present how to make a military map: the work being illustrated by having an Engineer sketching outfit set up on the stage and a small detachment of Engineer soldiers going through the motions of directing shots, reading angles, going in contours, taking side shots, etc.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 6th U.S. Field Art., on duty at Douglas, Ariz., in order to secure reading matter for soldiers, from citizens about town, that had no further use for it, started a wagon from camp on April 23, to get old magazines, etc. Chaplain Dickson, two mules and an escort wagon made a stop in town wherever invited. "If you want to help provide 'something to read,'" said an announcement sent out by the chaplain, "call up phone 789 or send the chaplain a post card and you will be visited." Hundreds of recruits are arriving at Camp Harry J. Jones and the chaplains are sorely pressed to provide sufficient reading matter. Friday afternoon, April 20, nearly half a wagon load was collected from nine homes. The reading matter was immediately distributed at the camp. The people seemed glad to find a place where it is appreciated.

Some twenty members of Co. H, 25th U.S. Inf., on March 24 went down the steep wall of the fire-pit of the

great active volcano of Kilauea, and crossed a bench at the level of the vast lake of molten lava, a Honolulu correspondent reports. They had volunteered to assist the famous volcanologist, Professor Jaggar, in some hazardous experiments under circumstances of great difficulty. Not only were the results eminently successful, but the whole party emerged unscathed from its exciting adventure.

Second Lieut. Walter N. Clinton, 1st Colorado Infantry, was tried by court-martial March 8, 1917, at Douglas, Ariz., on a charge of conduct in violation of the 95th Article of War. The accused was charged while undergoing examination for appointment as provisional second lieutenant, U.S. Army, with obtaining and bringing into the class room solutions to certain problems in trigonometry, which solutions he wrongfully, falsely, and fraudulently submitted as his own work in lieu of answers to questions in trigonometry submitted to him by the examining board, with the intent to deceive and mislead the said examining board as to his knowledge on the subject of trigonometry. He was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. The President confirmed the sentence, but upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War commuted it to confinement for three months to the limits of the camp or post where he is or may be serving, and forfeiture of \$50 a month for a like period.

EMERGENCY ARMY BILL IN CONGRESS.

After a long day of debate, offering of amendments and voting on the same, Congress passed the Emergency Army bill near midnight on April 28, the vote in the Senate on its bill (S. 1871) being 81 to 8; and in the House (on H.R. 3545) being 397 to 24. Earlier in the day both bodies voted in favor of the selective draft feature of the bill as against the amendment favoring raising an Army by the volunteer system, the count in the Senate being 69 to 18, while in the House it was 279 to 98; a second vote taken in the House later in the day, owing to a parliamentary necessity, giving as a result of 313 to 109. The Senate and House differed as to the ages between which the draft should be applied, the Senate stipulating finally that they should be twenty-one years and twenty-seven years, while the House voted down all proposed changes in the recommendation of its Committee on Military Affairs that the age limits should be fixed at twenty-one and forty years. The Senate voted in favor of Mr. Harding's amendment designed to permit ex-President Roosevelt to raise four Infantry divisions for service in France, but a similar amendment was rejected in the House. The Senate also adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Fall, to provide for raising three regiments of volunteer Cavalry to patrol the Mexican border.

Among the more important amendments adopted in the House, out of the mass of them offered during the day, was one empowering the President to exempt from the draft in his discretion persons engaged in agricultural work. Another would require each state to furnish a quota of men apportioned according to population, and still another provides that "no bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist," and that "no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service."

An amendment offered in the Senate by Mr. Chamberlain, that had already been offered in the House, authorizing the President to raise and maintain "special and technical" troops—which means railway workers and the like—was passed without division. Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, adding a provision to encourage voluntary registration for drafting purposes. Mr. Harding proposed an amendment concerning liquor restrictions which was passed after a three-hour fight, the amendment giving the President power to make such regulations, from time to time, as he may deem necessary to cover the matter of selling liquor near military camps and to officers and men of the Army.

The Senate Military Committee on April 28 reported its bill as a substitute amendment for the House bill and without the formality of a roll call, the Senate on May 1 passed for a second time the Emergency Army bill with two slight changes from the original Senate bill, one of these being a difference in the wording of the prohibition amendment, which leaves no room for discretion to the President in enforcing the provision so far as it relates to the sale of alcoholic liquors in camps and to soldiers in uniform; the second amendment, offered by Senator Jones, being designed to safeguard moral conditions in military camps. Senator La Follette offered an amendment to submit the question of conscription to the people of the country by a general referendum. This was rejected by a vote of 57 to 4. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, wanted to authorize the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, to go to the front in France, but this was rejected, owing to the sarcastic objections raised by Senators Reed and McKellar that this was "a rich man's volunteer proposition resembling in some respects the plan of ex-President Roosevelt." The bill as amended has now gone to conference and will be considered under the designation H.R. 3545, with Senate amendments.

WAR EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House on May 1 passed the War Expense Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 3071, carrying nearly three billion dollars. Of the \$2,827,546,281 appropriated by the measure \$503,399,672 is for the Navy and \$2,324,591,000 for the Military Establishment. More than \$128,000,000 was added by the paragraph increasing the pay of enlisted men from \$15 to \$30 a month, a proposal already accepted by both Senate and House as part of the Emergency Army bill. It brings up to more than \$325,000,000 the total appropriation in the bill for Army enlisted pay.

The appropriations for the protection of the Panama Canal aggregate \$4,320,000, and of this amount \$1,775,000 is available for seacoast cannon and \$1,415,000 for ammunition for seacoast cannon and land defense cannon. For searchlights alone it is proposed to spend \$78,000.

Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said: "In agreeing upon the items recommended for the Military Establishment, the committee proceeded upon this theory: The estimates submitted were based upon the requirements to sustain an army of a million men for one year engaged in hostilities. It was believed that it will not be possible to have 1,000,000 men with the colors for the full period of one year between now and

June 30, 1918, and so the items for the pay and subsistence have been made upon the theory that there will be 1,000,000 men on the average during a period of eight months. All of the money required, or all of the money requested for munitions and for equipment for the Medical Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Engineer Department, the Signal Corps, and Ordnance Bureau have been carried in this bill with practically no reduction from the amount asked except in so far as those submitting the estimates acquiesced in the reductions.

"The committee acted upon this theory, that if the Army is to be placed in the field the Administration should be authorized and furnished the means to obtain all of the equipment and matériel required at the earliest moment possible. So all the money that it was estimated could be expended for equipment between now and June 30, 1918, has been recommended, with the exception, as I have said, of some eliminations in which the heads of the various bureaus have acquiesced, in some eliminations of matters that did not and do not arise out of the existing emergency, but have to do with the permanent establishment either of the Navy or of the Army. Matters of that character were eliminated.

"For instance, in the Navy Department, a request was made for nearly \$4,000,000 for the enlargement of the naval hospitals, now in existence. Those enlargements would not be completed within a year, or perhaps longer, and if our Navy were to be actually engaged at once would not be available for hospital purposes. The Navy Department has been given all the money necessary to care for sick or wounded, either in private or public institutions, and the money requested for the permanent enlargement of those naval hospitals has been withheld. That, Mr. Chairman, in a comprehensive manner explains what the committee has done.

"I must, however, make one additional statement. When the bill to provide for raising a million men passed the House an amendment was adopted which would increase the basic pay of enlisted men by \$15 a month. The committee obtained from the Quartermaster General a statement of the amount of money that would be required to meet the obligation created by that amendment. It would require for an Army of a million men for the entire year \$192,000,000, so that when the bill is considered the committee will offer an amendment increasing the respective items in the pay for enlisted men as carried by some two-thirds of the amount, making up the \$192,000,000. So that the bill as recommended by the committee, in effect, will carry, in addition to the \$2,699,000,000, an additional sum of \$128,000,000, which will make \$2,827,546,281.18."

The larger items in the war budget, which covers the estimated expense of the Army to be raised under the Emergency Army bill and the enlarged Navy and its operations, all sums to be available until June 30, 1918, follow:

FOR THE ARMY.

Signal service, including aviation, \$47,267,766.
Pay of the Army, \$447,000,000.
Subsistence of the Army, \$133,000,000.
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Corps, \$101,800,114.
Transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$160,000,000.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$231,538,548.
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers, \$73,582,250.
Barracks and quarters, \$47,603,314.
Medical Department, \$23,780,000.
Engineer equipment of troops, \$35,876,000.
Engineer operations in the field, \$34,500,000.
Ordnance stores, ammunition, \$130,078,000.
Small arms, target practice, \$16,150,000.
Manufacture of arms, \$53,999,000.
Ordnance stores and supplies, \$130,550,000.
Automatic machine rifles, \$39,548,700.
Armored motor cars, \$3,900,000.
Mountain, field and siege cannon, \$120,000,000.
Ammunition for mountain, field and siege cannon, \$367,000,000.
Military training camps, \$3,750,000.

FOR THE NAVY.

Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$14,905,366.
Powder, purchase and manufacture, \$20,000,000.
New batteries for ships, \$22,333,000.
Batteries for merchant auxiliaries, \$29,872,000.
Ammunition for merchant auxiliaries, \$19,988,800.
Ammunition for ships, \$60,664,858.
Torpedoes and appliances, \$11,242,000.
Reserve ordnance supplies, \$19,260,000.
Pay of the Navy, \$75,508,672.
Provisions, Navy, \$31,740,992.
Clothing and small stores, \$9,571,000.
Fuel and transportation, \$19,362,420.
Construction and repair of vessels, \$54,327,340.
Engineering, \$34,960,500.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate on April 30 passed S.J. Res. 47, amending the resolution on Read:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States, except the American Virgin Islands, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or was flying the flag of or was under register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and, through the United States Shipping Board, or any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein, at the time of its taking, and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings hereinafter authorized on any claim for compensation.

The Senate on May 1 passed the bill H.R. 2893, to amend Sec. 10, Chapter 2, of the Criminal Code to read:

Sec. 10. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the U.S., enlists or enters himself, or hires or retains another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond limits or jurisdiction of United States with intent to be enlisted, or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned not more than three years: Provided, That this section shall not apply to citizens or subjects of any country engaged in war with a country with which U.S. is at war, unless such citizen or subject of such foreign country shall hire or solicit a citizen of U.S. to enlist or go beyond jurisdiction of United States with intent to enlist or enter service of a foreign country. Enlistments under this proviso shall be under regulations prescribed by Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends the repeal or suspension during the war of the proviso amendment of the Act of March 4, 1913, which provided "That hereafter no sites shall be procured or hospital buildings erected or extensions to existing hospitals made unless hereafter authorized by Congress." The Secretary says:

"The Act of July 10, 1832, made the Secretary of the Navy the sole trustee of the naval hospital fund, with unequalled authority to purchase sites and erect thereon hospital buildings. The restrictions placed upon the Secretary's authority, particularly as to the erection or extension of 'existing hospitals,' prevents the Department at this critical time from making suitable and necessary provision for the care of contagious cases now occurring in great numbers and from expanding the hospitals to meet the urgent demands being made upon them through the sudden increase at this time by recruitment in the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Reserve Force, and other personnel transferred by law to the Navy, as the Naval Militia, the Coast Guard, etc."

The Secretary of the Navy transmits a proposed draft of a bill to establish the new rates of chief special mechanic and special mechanic, first-class, in the artificer branch of the United States Navy.

PRECEDENCE IN THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy in a letter to the Speaker of the House, says: "The Act of Aug. 29, 1916, construed in connection with prior laws relating to precedence of officers of the Navy, has operated to give certain junior officers of the Medical Corps the right to be advanced to higher ranks at an earlier date than other medical officers who were their seniors when said act was enacted. The provision referred to is the following: 'Officers of the lower grades of the Medical Corps, Pay Corps, Construction Corps and Corps of Civil Engineers shall be advanced in rank up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander with the officers of the line with whom or next after whom they take precedence under existing law: Provided, That all assistant surgeons shall from date of their original appointment take rank and precedence with lieutenants (junior grade).'"

"Owing to the fact that the Act of March 4, 1913, established a new rule for determining the precedence of officers of the same rank in the line and staff corps of the Navy, viz., that such officers thereafter commissioned should take precedence with each other according to dates of commission instead of according to length of service as under previous laws, it happened that the senior officers in the grade of assistant surgeon on Aug. 29, 1916, became entitled, under the act of that date as above quoted, to advancement in rank with certain line officers under the date-of-commission rule of precedence, while the junior officers in the grade of passed assistant surgeon became entitled to advancement with certain line officers under the length-of-service rule of precedence. In these cases the line officers concerned are known as 'running mates' of staff officers whose advancement in rank depends upon promotion of the former. The result is that the present running mates of passed assistant surgeons are junior to running mates of assistant surgeons in question. Hence, unless otherwise provided by Congress, these junior medical officers will be entitled to advancement in rank ahead of other medical officers who now stand above them in the Medical Corps."

"In order to remedy the unfortunate situation which has thus occurred, it is recommended that the following provision be enacted into law: 'That nothing contained in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, shall operate to disturb the relative position of officers in the Medical Corps with reference to precedence or promotion, but all such officers otherwise qualified shall be advanced in rank with or ahead of officers in said corps who were their juniors on the date of said act.' The proposed legislation, if adopted, will not have the effect of retarding the promotion of the junior medical officers concerned, but will merely entitle the senior medical officers affected thereby to be advanced at the same time as their juniors, preserving their relative positions in the Medical Corps."

The Secretary of the Navy recommends that Sections 1538 and 1539 of the Revised Statutes, requiring inspection and estimates by a navy yard board before major work can be undertaken on a vessel of the Navy, be repealed. The Secretary says: "This request has been made of Congress on several occasions, but has never been favorably acted on. The requirements of these statutes are a serious handicap to the expeditious handling of repair work on naval ships even in peace times, but in war time they become an absolute menace in that they will considerably delay the starting of repairs that must be completed with the utmost rapidity to enable ships of the fleet to return to service. In addition to unnecessarily keeping ships out of the Service, these statutes require a great deal of work and time from officers whose energies are needed elsewhere, with the result that more officers are required at the yards or other important work must be neglected. The repeal of these ancient statutes will not only eliminate a vast amount of useless paper work, but it will greatly facilitate the completion of all kinds of repair work at the navy yards."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2117, Mr. Gerry.—To appoint Allen M. Sumner a captain on the active list of the U. S. Marine Corps.

H.J. Res. 69, Mr. Junl.—Authorizing the President to adopt measures for the examination of vessels, cargoes, passengers and mails of neutral nations entering ports of the United States.

H.J. Res. 71, Mr. Cary.—That at the eventual peace conference the delegates of the United States thereto are hereby instructed to use their influence for the complete and absolute political, social and religious freedom of Ireland.

H.J. Res. 72, Mr. Cary.—That at the eventual peace conference the delegates of the United States thereto are hereby instructed to use their influence for the re-establishment of the Boer Republics, to wit, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic.

H.R. 3833, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—Authorizing the erection of a building for the Navy Department in the city of Washington, D.C.

H.R. 3835 and 3836, Mr. Ashbrook.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to confer upon Frank C. King and David Davis the Congressional Medal of Honor.

H.R. 3839, Mr. Dyer.—To provide medal of honor to Thomas W. Purcell.

H.R. 3928, Mr. Kreider.—That such officers of the Army and Navy as were assigned to duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, the Panama Canal, or the Panama Railroad Company, as assistant engineer, designing engineer, or superintendent, and who were found to be ineligible to benefit by the provisions of Sec. 3 of the Act approved March 4, 1915, entitled "An Act to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, etc.," by reason of the fact that their services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal were not all with the Isthmian Canal Commission, or for any other reason, shall be held to be entitled to the benefits of said act.

H.R. 3931, Mr. Rogers.—That hereafter no proprietor, manager or employee of a theater or other public place of entertainment in any state shall make or cause to be made any discrimination against any person lawfully wearing the uniform of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard or Marine Corps of the United States because of the uniform, and any person making or causing to be made such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.

H.R. 3932, Mr. Foster.—To prohibit the manufacture, dis-

tribution, storage, use and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use and possession of the same, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3970, Mr. Carter, of Oklahoma.—To organize ten or more regiments of Indian Cavalry as part of the military forces of the United States, to be known as the North American Indian Cavalry.

H.R. 3977, Mr. Zihlman.—Making an appropriation to the dependents of the enlisted men of the Organized Militia or National Guard and enlisted or drafted men of the Regular Army.

AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT.

In the U. S. Senate, April 17, Mr. Chamberlain, from the Military Committee, favorably reported S. 1786, which was introduced April 16. It embodies the amendments recommended by the War Department to the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. (The section numbers are those of the Defense Act):

Sec. 5. This section is amended by striking out the prohibition against detailing more than one-half the corps from duty in the District of Columbia or detailing as a member of the corps any officer who has been so stationed there within the previous year. Also the requirement of a recommendation by a new board after the expiration of one year of recommendation from a previous board. The following is inserted:

Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commissions, and no officer shall be eligible for a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities. Section 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, shall apply to each position vacated by officers below the grade of general officer detailed in the General Staff Corps.

The word "exclusively" is stricken out from this sentence "all officers detailed in said corps shall be exclusively employed in the study of military problems," etc. The word "appropriate" is inserted before the words "General Staff duties in connection with troops." For the required detail for board of five general officers of the line to select members of the General Staff are substituted the words "five officers not below the rank of colonel."

The requirement that officers detailed to the War College shall cease to be members of the corps and ineligible for redetail and the requirement that no officer on the active list shall for more than thirty days "in any calendar year be attached to or assigned to duty in the War College in any capacity other than that of president, director or student, or unless a member of the General Staff Corps, be attached to or employed in the office of the Chief of Staff" are repealed. For the proviso with reference to the mobile Army division, Coast Artillery division the following is substituted:

Provided further, That the organization heretofore existing in or in connection with the office of the Chief of Staff under the designation of the Coast Artillery Division be, and is hereby, abolished and shall not be re-established. The business heretofore transacted in said division, except such as comes clearly within the general powers specified in or conferred upon members of the General Staff Corps by the organic Act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1902, is hereby transferred to the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery; and the Chief of Coast Artillery shall be an additional member of the General Staff Corps and shall also be advisor to and informant of the Chief of Staff in respect to the business under his charge.

In Section 9, Quartermaster Corps, the following are added, "enlisted specialists, first-class 2 5-10 per cent., chauffeurs and enlisted specialists, second-class, 25 per cent., enlisted specialists, third-class, 10 per cent., assistant chauffeurs and enlisted specialists, fourth-class and privates, 54 per cent. of the total enlisted strength of the corps."

Section 10. The words "stable sergeant" are substituted for "farrier" in this section and the words "chauffeurs," "assistant chauffeurs" inserted after the word "corporals."

Section 12 by adding thereto the following paragraph: "On and after July 1, 1917, the total enlisted strength of the Ordnance Department and the number in each grade shall be limited and fixed from time to time by the President in accordance with the needs of the Army, and shall consist of: ordnance sergeants, senior grade; ordnance sergeants; sergeants, first class; sergeants; corporals; cooks; privates, first class, and privates. The number in the various grades shall not exceed the following percentages of the total authorized enlisted strength of the Ordnance Department, namely: Ordnance sergeants, senior grade, 2 per centum; ordnance sergeants, 12 per centum; sergeants, first class, 2 per centum; sergeants, 10 per centum; corporals, 18 per centum; cooks, 2 per centum; privates, first class, 18 per centum."

Section 13 by inserting after the first proviso of the third paragraph of said section the following:

"Provided further, That hereafter mileage to officers in the aviation section, Signal Corps, traveling on duty in connection with aviation service, shall be paid from the appropriation for the work in connection with which the travel is performed; and by adding to the concluding paragraph of said section the following:

"Enlisted men of the Signal Corps who are now qualified, or who may hereafter qualify, as expert military telegraphers, shall receive \$5 a month; as first-class military telegraphers, \$3 a month; as military telegraphers, \$2 a month; all in addition to their pay, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, but no enlisted man shall receive at the same time additional pay for more than one of the classifications named."

Section 17 by striking out the period at the end of the fifth paragraph thereof, and substituting therefor a semicolon; and adding thereto the following:

"an Infantry supply company by one supply sergeant (mounted), one corporal (mounted), one cook, one saddler (mounted), one horsehoof (mounted), one chief mechanic, one mechanic, and two privates (mounted)."

CAVALRY UNITS.

Section 18 to read as follows:

"Sec. 18. Composition of Cavalry Units.—Each regiment of Cavalry shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 15 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 16 second lieutenants, 1 headquarter troop, 1 machine-gun troop, 1 supply troop, and 12 troops organized into three squadrons of four troops each."

"The enlisted strength of each troop in squadron of a Cavalry regiment shall consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 mess sergeant, 1 supply sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 8 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 horsehoofers, 1 saddler, 2 buglers, 26 privates (first class), and 52 privates."

Each headquarters troop shall consist of 1 captain (regimental adjutant), 1 regimental sergeant major, 3 squadron sergeants major, 1 first sergeant (drum major), 2 color sergeants, 1 mess sergeant, 1 supply sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 horsehoofers, 1 saddler, 7 privates (first class), and 27 privates, 1 band leader, 1 assistant band leader, 1 sergeant bugler, 2 band sergeants, 4 band corporals, 2 musicians (first class), 4 musicians (second class), and 13 musicians (third class)."

"Each machine-gun troop shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 1 mess sergeant, 1 supply sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 2 horsehoofers, 9 sergeants, 3 corporals, 3 cooks, 2 mechanics, 1 saddler, 2 buglers, 13 privates (first class), and 49 privates."

"Each supply troop shall consist of 1 captain (regimental supply officer), 2 second lieutenants, 3 regimental supply sergeants, 1 first sergeant, 1 mess sergeant, 1 supply sergeant,

1 stable sergeant, 1 chief mechanic, 2 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 horsehoofers, 2 saddlers, 1 mechanic, and 1 wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train."

"The commissioned officers required for the Cavalry headquarters, supply and machine-gun troops, and for the troops organized into squadrons, shall be assigned from those hereinbefore authorized."

Section 19 by inserting the words "(regimental adjutant)" after the word "captain" in the first sentence of the fifth paragraph thereof; and by striking out the period at the end of the section, and substituting therefor a colon; and adding thereto the following:

"Provided further, That the President may, in his discretion, increase the maximum enlisted strength of the supply company of each Field Artillery regiment by 1 stable sergeant, 1 supply sergeant, 1 chief mechanic, and 1 mechanic; and, additionally, the supply company of each Mountain Artillery regiment by 1 packer for each 5 pack mules of the authorized field train and 1 wagoner for each authorized wagon of the combat train; the minimum enlisted strength of each horse battery of Field Artillery by 1 horsehoof; the maximum enlisted strength of each horse battery of Field Artillery by 1 horsehoof; and the minimum enlisted strength of the headquarters company of each 8 battalion regiment of Field Artillery by 8 corporals, 3 first-class privates, 9 privates, and 1 horsehoof; and the maximum enlisted strength of such headquarters company by 8 corporals, 3 first-class privates, 9 privates, and 1 horsehoof; and the minimum enlisted strength of the headquarters company of each 2 battalion regiments of Field Artillery by 6 corporals, 3 first-class privates, and 7 privates; and the maximum strength of such headquarters company by 6 corporals, 3 first-class privates, and 7 privates; And provided further, That whenever any regiment of Field Artillery shall, in the discretion of the President, be equipped with mechanical traction, the President may prescribe the organization and personnel for such regiment and the components thereof, and may, in his discretion, organize such light munition trains therefor at the rate of not exceeding 1 for each 2 batteries, and prescribe the personnel thereof, as the efficiency of the service may require."

Section 22 by striking out the period at the end thereof, and substituting therefor a colon; and adding thereto the following:

"Provided, That one of the enlisted men at each main recruiting station who has been detached for duty at such station under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1904, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, have the rank, pay and allowances of a first sergeant of Infantry."

Section 24 by inserting after the second proviso thereof the following:

"Provided further, That the President is hereby authorized to waive the maximum age limit prescribed by law for appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army in the case of any candidate for such appointment who has successfully completed or who may hereafter successfully complete the required examination for such appointment before arriving at the prescribed maximum age limit; but no appointment of any such candidate shall be made to any vacancy which did not exist upon the date he successfully completed the required examination for appointment; and persons appointed under the provisions of this proviso shall be appointed with the rank and date of rank with which they would have been appointed if their appointment had not been prevented by reason of the maximum age limit prescribed by law."

Section 25 by striking out the period at the end thereof and substituting therefor a colon, and adding thereto the following:

"Provided further, That hereafter nothing in this section or in any other section of this act shall be held to prevent the detail of an officer in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps."

ENLISTED PAY; RESERVE COMMISSIONS.

Section 28. The Pay of Certain Enlisted Men.—The following are added with the pay named, "ordnance sergeant, senior grade, \$75; quartermaster sergeant and ordnance sergeant, \$50; enlisted specialist, first-class, Q.M. Corps, sergeant, first-class, Ordnance Department, \$45; enlisted specialist, second class, Q.M. Corps, chauffeur of any arm or branch, stable sergeant, Medical Department, \$36; cook, Ordnance Department, \$30; enlisted specialist, third class, Q.M. Corps, chief mechanic, Infantry and Cavalry, \$24; enlisted specialist, fourth-class, Q.M. Corps, assistant chauffeur of any arm or branch, buglers and privates, first-class, Ordnance Department, \$18, and private, Ordnance Department, \$15." Add:

"Any enlisted man of the Regular Army who has been or may hereafter be discharged to enable him to accept a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps, or in any National Guard or militia organization, or in any volunteer or additional force that may be authorized in the future, and who enlists in the Regular Army within three months after July 1, 1917, or within three months after the termination of his connection as an officer therewith, shall be restored to his original status upon re-enlistment in the Regular Army and in computing the continuous-service pay now authorized by law be entitled to credit for the period of time actually served by him prior to said discharge."

Section 31 is amended to give members of the Regular Army Reserve, summoned for training, pay and allowances "from the date of their departure to place where ordered," and the cost of subsistence during travel to and from their homes to the place ordered; and subsistence in kind "during period not in transit and while in service."

Section 38 by adding thereto the following:

"Members of the Officers Reserve Corps who are in the employ of the United States Government and who are ordered to duty by proper authority shall, when honorably relieved from duty, be restored to the positions held by them when ordered to duty."

Section 42 by striking out the period at the end thereof and substituting therefor a colon; and adding thereto the following:

"Provided further, That upon the recommendation of the professor of military science and tactics of any such institution, the authorities thereof may discharge a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps from such corps and from the necessity of completing the course of military training as a prerequisite to graduation."

Section 51 by inserting after the word "graduated" the words "prior to July 1, 1918."

Section 54 is amended to furnish the persons attending training camps medical supplies and cost of transportation to and from said camps at the rate of three and one-half cents per mile, and one-third of the cost of the Government prescribed articles of uniform purchased by them for use at said camps. Travel pay may be paid in advance of the travel.

Section 55 by amending the fifth paragraph thereof to read as follows:

"Enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps shall receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades, but only when ordered into active service and from the date of their departure to place where ordered, transportation and reimbursement of cost of subsistence at such rate as may be fixed by the Secretary of War during travel from home to place where ordered and return home, and subsistence in kind during period not in transit and while in service: Provided, That said enlisted men shall not be entitled to retirement or retirement pay, nor shall they be entitled to pensions except for physical disability incurred in line of duty while in active service or while traveling under orders of competent authority to or from designated places of duty."

Section 56 to read as follows:

"Sec. 56. Military Equipment and Instructors at other Schools and Colleges.—Such arms, tentage and equipment as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary for proper military training shall be supplied by the Government to schools and colleges, other than those provided for in Section 47 of this act, having a course of military training prescribed by the Secretary of War and having not less than 100 physically fit

male students above the age of fourteen years, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail commissioned officers of the Army, not above the grade of colonel, active or retired, non-commissioned officers of the Army, active or retired, and members of the Regular Army Reserve to said schools and colleges, other than those provided for in Sections 45 and 46 of this act, detailing not less than one such officer or non-commissioned officer or member of the Regular Army Reserve to each 500 students under military instruction. In time of peace retired officers shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. Retired officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel so detailed shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade, and retired officers above the grade of major so detailed shall receive the same pay and allowances as a retired major would receive under like detail. No detail of officers on the active list of the Regular Army under the provisions of this section shall extend for more than four years. All active non-commissioned officers detailed under the provisions of this section shall be additional in their respective grades to those otherwise authorized for the Army. Retired enlisted men or members of the Regular Army Reserve shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent, and while so detailed they shall receive active pay and allowances."

Section 125, Amended by the addition of three provisos relating to the return of uniform by an enlisted man upon his discharge or furlough to the Reserve.

NEW LEGISLATION IN THE BILL.

In addition to the above provisions for amending the Defense Act, which provisions constitute the first section of the new bill, S. 1786, there are seventeen other sections in the measure embodying new matter. They are as follows, the section numbers from here on being those of the new bill, S. 1786:

Section 2 limits the number of privates, first-class, to thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the whole.

Sec. 3. That the President, in his discretion, may organize, officer and equip for each Infantry and Cavalry brigade three machine-gun companies, and for each Infantry and Cavalry division four machine-gun companies, all in addition to the machine-gun companies comprised in organizations included in such brigades and divisions: Provided, That, in the discretion of the President, one armored motor car machine-gun company may be organized for each Infantry and Cavalry division, in addition to the other machine-gun companies provided in this section.

Sec. 4. That the service of graduates of the Military Academy may be utilized during the months of June, July, August and September of the year in which they graduate as instructors at the citizens' training camps, and their graduation leave may be taken at the termination of their services as instructors at these camps.

Section 5 subjects all persons on mine planters to military law.

Section 6 authorizes the increase of the clerical and messenger force in event of war.

Sections 7 and 8 permit the transportation of the mounts of deceased officers to their homes at the public expense, also the baggage of civilian employees who died in the Service.

Section 10 provides for the payment for private property of officers and enlisted men destroyed in the service, and provides for the allowance of six months' pay to the beneficiary designated by an officer or enlisted man who dies from wounds or disease on active service. In case he is "engaged in the duty of flying in or operating of aircraft" he has a year's pay allowed and his pension is doubled. Allotments of pay and in the case of war "a monthly separation allowance of \$15 are provided for." Previous enactments with reference to death gratuities and allotments are repealed.

Section 12 permits the delay of from sixty to ninety days in the transmission of money accounts in time of war and permits officers of the Q.M. Corps to entrust money to other officers for disbursement, but holds them peculiarly responsible therefore.

Section 13 authorizes the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for the better protection of life and property endangered by target practice or proving operations at Sandy Hook.

Sec. 14. That when retired officers of the Army, any portion of whose active service was in the Corps of Engineers, are called back into active service they shall be eligible to fill any position required by law to be filled by an officer of the Corps of Engineers.

Sec. 15. That the provisions of the act approved April 25, 1914, shall be extended to authorize appointment and assignment to each Engineer Regiment of Volunteers of not to exceed four Regular Engineer Officers.

Sec. 16. That provisions of Sec. 79 of the act approved June 3, 1916, are hereby extended to include one reserve company of Engineers for each battalion or mounted battalion of Engineers brought into the Federal service. The two companies pertaining to each regiment may be organized into a battalion of such organization as the President may direct.

Sec. 17. That the Secretary of War is authorized, in time of actual or threatened hostilities, to make such details for duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers of employees of the Engineer Department at large as may be required by the exigencies of the service, and such employees shall be paid from the appropriations for the work upon which their services are utilized while so detailed.

Section 18, which ends the bill, provides for the purchase of a tract of 202 acres of land in Honolulu and another tract of 1,204 acres there adjoining the department hospital.

OUR VISITORS FROM FRANCE.

Vice Admiral Chocheprat of the French navy and Captain Blanpré, naval attaché of the embassy of that country to the United States, with several officers acting as aids to the admiral, visited the Naval Academy on May 2, and reviewed the regiment of midshipmen. The party, accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. Allan Buchanan, U.S.N., reached the Academy shortly after noon, and were formally received by an escort of marines and the Naval Academy band. After luncheon with the Superintendent, Capt. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., the review took place on the parade grounds. The regiment of midshipmen was formed under Sinclair Cannon. Admiral Chocheprat and Captain Eberle stood in front of the line of French and American officers when the regiment was presented, the band meanwhile playing the Marseillaise. At the conclusion of the parade Admiral Chocheprat spoke briefly in French to Midshipman J. W. Fowler, the midshipman commander of the regiment, and his staff. He complimented the midshipmen highly upon their appearance and expressed his pleasure that the members of the navies of the United States and France were comrades. He alluded to the fact that the flags of both nations contained the same colors, a symbol of the close union of ideals and purposes. The midshipmen had no difficulty in understanding the remarks, and appreciated them greatly.

The French armored cruiser under Capt. Jules Petit, which accompanied the French commission to the United States, arrived at New York May 1 and docked at a pier in the Hudson river. A number of her men were granted liberty. As the cruiser made her way up the river to the berth assigned her she received a warm welcome.

Sailors from the French armored cruiser which con-

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voyed the steamer on which Marshal Joffre and party arrived in the United States, paraded in Norfolk, Va., April 27 and received a great ovation. The men were in command of Lieut. de Vais San P. H. Guitton. American bluejackets and marines and soldiers acted as an escort to the Frenchmen. Women showered flowers upon them with one hand and waved the flag of France with the other. When the paraders entered Lafayette Park they were met by a throng of twenty thousand people. At the park a patriotic mass meeting was held, which was addressed by Lieutenant Governor Ellyson, of Virginia, and others. After the exercises the French sailors were permitted to spend a few hours in Norfolk. They swapped French coins for American quarters and half dollars and purchased souvenirs and postal photos of President Wilson and interesting places around Norfolk. Captain Petit, commanding the French cruiser, and his aid, Commander Legendre, were entertained at luncheon in the Hotel Southland by the Norfolk section of the Navy League. The table decorations—a flag of the United States and one of France executed in flowers—were given to the French naval officer to be kept as a souvenir of his visit. Otto B. McLean, who presided, extended to the French officers a welcome from the Navy League. The city's welcome was expressed by Wyndham R. Mayo, Mayor of the city. Captain Petit, in a few words, responded in his native tongue. Covers were laid for twenty. Those present were Captain Petit and Commander Legendre, of the French navy; Mrs. Chester Wells and Commander Wells, of the U.S.S. Montana; his aid, Lieut. H. F. Glover, and Mrs. Glover; Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Shaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shaw; Capt. P. Andrews, U.S.N., and Mrs. Andrews; Mrs. Allen Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Egerton, Countess Spottiswood Mackin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. Collins, Miss Elizabeth G. Watkins, J. H. Cofer and O. B. McLean.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, of New York city, backed by a detachment of United States marines, seized the large city pier at Thirty-fifth street, Brooklyn, which had been leased to the Luckenbach Steamship Company for thirty years and was valued at \$1,500,000. As to the reasons for seizing the pier Commissioner Smith said: "Flagrant violations of covenants against sub-leasing by the tenant, the Luckenbach Steamship Company, caused me to take immediate possession. The seizure accomplished two objects; it placed the Government in possession of the finest freight pier in New York—it is 1,740 feet in length and 175 feet in width—and it stopped speculation in city pier leases."

At the launch of the U.S. submarine L-8 at Portsmouth, N.H., April 23, briefly mentioned in our last issue, Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station, and Mrs. Howard received the officers and their families and several invited guests from Portsmouth. A buffet lunch was served at noon to the party, which numbered one hundred. The guests met little Miss Nancy Gill, daughter of Lieut. C. C. Gill, U.S.N., who christened the submarine. At one o'clock the party marched to the reviewing stand, where they were given places to view the launching, which proved to be a grand success in every way. Chaplain E. W. Scott, U.S.N., pronounced the prayer before the launching. At present the necessary battery system is being installed, and it is expected the L-8 will take her first plunge under the waves early in June. Her commander will be Lieut. James Parker, jr., U.S.N., son of Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A. He is one of the youngest men of his rank to be placed in command of a submarine.

Boston claims the distinction of having enrolled the first women for other than yeoman service in the Navy. Miss Charlotte Baylies and Miss Edith Sigourney confer this distinction on the city, as well as on themselves,

says the Transcript. They were assigned to duty as radio operators. Both young women recently completed a course of instruction in wireless and on May 1 they were notified that they had passed the Government examination for naval radio operators. They immediately enrolled as radio operators in the Naval Reserve, at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Lieut. Edward G. Blakeslee, U.S.N., district communication officer of the first naval district, immediately assigned his new assistants, and they went on duty at the radio station at the yard on May 2. They are not unfamiliar with the requirements in naval work, for they have been assisting at the local office for the past few days.

The British Admiralty notice dated April 26, 1917, and numbered 434, cancels order No. 319 entitled "caution with regard to dangerous areas" and states that after May 3 the area will be further extended to certain defined areas off the coast of Jutland.

The Navy Department has notified President Powell, of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., that the construction of the Constitution, the first of the five battle cruisers, is to be given to one of the navy yards, since it is to be the flagship. In its place the Fore River yard will build the Lexington. The vessel will be similar to the other four battle cruisers, except that the Constitution will have quarters for the admiral in command of the fleet and his staff.

The submarine Isaac Peral, built at the Fore River, Mass., shipyard for the Spanish government, arrived at Cartagena on April 28. On account of damages sustained on the voyage across the Atlantic the submarine was compelled to remain some weeks at Las Palmas.

The seized North German Lloyd steamship Prinzess Irene will become the receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard, it became known on May 3. The liner is being repaired and overhauled at the yard and will be ready for service in a few weeks. She will be the first of the seized German liners to be put into the service of the Navy Department.

THE NAVY.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 2, 1917.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Robert F. Gross to be a lieutenant from Aug. 29, 1916.
Ensign John L. Rihelaffer to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from March 7, 1915.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieut. Theodore A. Secor to be a captain in Marine Corps from Oct. 18, 1916.
Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants in Marine Corps from Aug. 29, 1916: Norman C. Bates, Arthur Kingston and John A. Minnis.

COAST GUARD.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Isaac John Van Kammen to be second lieutenant of Engineers in the Coast Guard of the United States, rank from March 27, 1917, in place of 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Albert F. Patterson, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATION.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 28, 1917.

Appointment in the Navy.

Kenneth E. Schwinn, of California, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps for a probationary period of two years.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Orders 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, U.S.M.C., series of 1917 will be found on pages 1169 and 1170 of this issue.

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RESERVE OFFICERS TO ACTIVE DUTY.

Officers of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery arms of the Officers' Reserve Corps have been ordered into active service by direction of President Wilson. No general order was issued assigning Reserve officers to the various training camps. The A.G.O. forwarded to the department commanders orders of the Secretary of War instructing them to order the men in their departments to the camps assigned. Individual orders went from the department headquarters. Orders sent to each of the Reserve officers stated that, "By authority of the President of the United States, you are hereby ordered to active duty."

The order to the Eastern Department was received at Governors Island on April 29, and the 340 Reserve line officers living in the department were directed by letter and by telegraph to report for duty. All of them are ordered to officers' training camps, of which there are to be seven in the department. About one-seventh of the personnel affected by the order was directed to report to the commanding officer of each camp.

Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, Inf., U.S.A., who will command the New York and New England camps at Plattsburg, reported at Governors Island on April 29 and left for Plattsburg that night. He was accompanied by Majors Merch B. Stewart and Edgar A. Collins, who will be the senior instructors at Plattsburg.

Fifty-one officers are ordered to Plattsburg, 47 to the New England states camp at the same place, 46 to Madison Barracks, 49 to Fort Niagara, 51 to Fort Myer, and 48 each to Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson in Georgia.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The assignment of Reserve Corps officers to active duty for the Eastern Department are as follows. Home addresses have been given in the lists published in these columns.

PLATTSBURG (NEW YORK CAMP).

Infantry.

Majors Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Frederick Rich, Harris H. Walker.

Capt. Francis R. Appleton, jr., John B. Brandreth, Charles W. Dall, De Lancey K. Jay, Walter W. Metcalf, William G. Muldoon, Irvine J. Osborne.

First Lieuts. William H. Beers, Charles F. Johnstone, Edwin C. Mead, A. Millard, John K. Oliphant, Drew McKenna, Henry W. Ralph, Frank R. Schell, Barnet Schapiro.

Second Lieuts. Charles L. Appleton, George A. Linton, Johnston J. T. Mall, Leonard W. Bacon, jr., Edward S. Bentley, Robert C. Booth, Percy L. Crosby, Walter Dreyfuss, William L. Dutjen, Robert R. Ewer, Wilson P. Foss, jr., Harry A. Frothingham, Thomas M. Galbreath, jr., William C. Godfrey, Reginald B. Grout, Charles K. Higgins, Harrison E. Hornbeck, Warren B. Hutchinson, Andrew M. Lomon, Richard V. Lewis, John G. Meem.

Cavalry.

Capt. Francis N. Bangs, James C. Fargo.

First Lieuts. John J. Skeffington, Thomas F. White.

Second Lieuts. J. O. Adler, Walter F. Gips, Searl E. Lewis, jr.

Field Artillery.

Major Lewis Sanders.

Second Lieut. Carroll Hayes.

Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Edward R. Collins.

PLATTSBURG (NEW ENGLAND CAMP).

Infantry.

Major Rhinelander Waldo.

Capt. Theodore E. Burleigh, Chester A. Davis, Elihu Root, jr., Henry C. Smith, Marshall Stearns, George B. Stebbins, Harold D. Stickney.

First Lieuts. Fletcher Clark, jr., Ralph B. Graham, Royal B. Heuter, Alexander Kendall, Ralph E. Sawyer, Oliver Schoonmaker, Otis A. Wallace, T. Wilson Williamson.

Second Lieuts. Edward W. Aycrign, Irving D. Cutler, Joseph H. Daly, Marston Haviland, Albert A. Houck, D. Gordon Hunter, Franklin T. Lord, Anthony F. G. Lucas, Herbert L. Meyer, Henry E. North, Augustus O'Connell, Charles C. Patterson, Wilson Poffess, Fitz R. S. Randolph, Henry B. Richards, Charles E. Salek, John S. Shaw, Morris G. Shephard, Ridgeway P. Smith, Ernest J. Stern, Shipley Thomas, Payne Williams.

Cavalry.

Major Phelps Montgomery.

Capt. Paul M. Ellis, Royden Williamson.

First Lieuts. Edward C. Pever, Charles F. Sullivan.

Second Lieuts. Robert St. B. Boyd, Edwin C. Gere.

Field Artillery.

First Lieuts. Francis V. Barstow, John M. Raymond, jr.

Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Lawrence L. Clayton.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Infantry.

Lieut. Col. G. Edward Gibson.

Major Ernest G. Smith.

Capt. Douglas V. Ashley, Ralph E. Flinn, James E. Leslie, Haynes Odum, Jesse M. Prime, Rafael A. Segarra, Herrman H. Vall.

First Lieuts. Warren T. Acker, Russell H. Brennan, Bernard Eberlin, Philip D. Hoyt, Charles K. Morganroth, Sidney L. Roberts, Louis F. Taussig.

Second Lieuts. Parker V. Ahl, Samuel N. Bacon, Benjamin T. Beadle, Ralph S. Bennett, Michael Bienstock, Charles M. Butler, B. Allison Colonna, Hugh R. Doane, John O'Day Donahue, Caleb B. Dowd, William Edgar, John W. Gillette, jr., Edward F. Guilford, Walter C. Harris, Reginald Harvill, Bernard C. Law, John H. Michener, Edward N. Scheibling, Jacob G. Schurman, Raymond G. Sharpe, Edward J. Stackpole, jr., Joseph L. Smith, Wendall Westover.

Cavalry.

Capt. Carleton S. Cooke, Wildee Goodwin.

First Lieut. Gratton H. McCaffery.

Second Lieuts. Douglas H. Kenyon, Reginald E. Looker.

Field Artillery.

Capt. George C. Haas.

Second Lieut. Andrew P. De F. Allgood.

Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Peter W. Forsberg.

FORT NIAGARA, N.Y.

Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. Maher.

Major Alfred R. Allen.

Capt. Norman E. Borden, Albert Dodge, John L. Evans, Charles C. Fitzhugh, Francis V. Lloyd, William E. Ostermaier, Harry A. Rapelje.

First Lieuts. Charles S. Coulter, Samuel C. Cohen, J. Walter Keller, Walter H. Kelly, Frank J. Maher, Gilbert Mather, Arthur B. Starr, jr., William S. Williams.

Second Lieuts. William B. Beam, Roscoe D. Brown, George C. Burgwin, jr., Percy F. Burrage, Joseph L. Canby, Leo A. Cooney, Edwin A. Coyle, Henry G. Fownes, Thomas D. Graham, Robert Kauch, Frederick G. McQuitcheon, Robert McEldowney, Walden H. McNair, Charles McKnight, jr., Donald M. McLeod, Norris S. Oliver, Alexander E. Patterson, Donald M. Simons, Addison J. Singer, Louis A. Stonerod, Dana Cy Warman, Edward B. Whitman.

Cavalry.

Capt. John Elliott, Ramsey W. J. Flynn.

First Lieuts. Clarence H. Griffith, Maynard C. Teall.

Second Lieuts. Max Livingston, jr., Harry B. McLaughlin, John W. Morgan.

Field Artillery.

Capt. William N. Taylor.

Second Lieut. H. W. Warren, jr.

Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Willis A. Gibbons.

FORT MYER.

Infantry.

Majors Spencer E. Bomar, Richard Stockton, jr.

Capt. Henry H. Burdick, Powell Glass, Edward H. Little, Lucius R. Mason, Robert C. Powell, Israel Putnam, John C. White.

First Lieuts. Herman Allyn, Clarence F. Brown, Leroy H. Demarest, Arthur Floyd, Gordon C. Nelson, Charles S. Piggett, John H. Buchanan, Francis Shepard, Walter C. Smith.

Second Lieuts. Charles Auger, jr., Frank B. Bingham, Stanley G. Blanton, Harold C. Chisholm, Charles F. F. Cooper, Frederick S. Frantz, James P. Gammon, William A. Gray, William McG. Hall, Samuel L. Hamilton, John D. Harrison, Pearce V. Hendricks, Henry C. Martin, Harris R. Potter, George B. Redwood, Albert M. Sieb, Oscar L. Sturgis, Joseph R. Swindell, Irving T. Thornton, Cornelius C. Vermuele, Richard P. Williams, jr., Alfred S. Williamson, R. J. Wortendyke, jr.

Cavalry.

Major Henry A. C. De Rubio.

Capt. Francis B. Rives, William R. Tyree.

First Lieuts. James P. Cahen, Francis W. Crandall.

Second Lieuts. John Kean, Zane A. Pyles, Alfred A. Biddle.

FORT MCPHERSON.

Infantry.

Majors Harold Blanchard, Churchill B. Mehard, Mortimer Boyle, John A. Ditto, David R. Hawkins, John A. Knowles, Alexander Laughlin, jr., Thomas L. Pierce, Elmer I. Shepard.

First Lieuts. Edgar B. Bonsall, Charles M. Cosby, George Doane, Charles A. Fowler, jr., Benjamin H. Hensley, Henry V. De Hority, Malcolm L. Marion, Charles B. Stuart, Keneil Winslow.

Second Lieuts. Lester N. Allyn, Louis H. Bell, Jelke H. Cabaniss, Joseph B. Choate, Isaac C. Enoch, jr., Charles O. Francis, Frank D. Grantham, Lawrence Grinnell, Daniel B. Irwin, Herbert D. N. Jones, Jerome E. Kemmerer, Harry R. Kilbourne, Howard E. Lee, Benjamin Lufkin, Walter Mann, Heath A. Onthank, Alfred B. Pearson, Frank A. Roberts, Basil H. Robillard, George D. Robinson, Roger Sturgis, James E. Welch, jr., Philip H. White.

Cavalry.

Capt. James B. Spencer, Thomas D. Wadsworth, jr.

First Lieut. Harcourt Amory, jr.

Second Lieuts. Robert N. Christian, William H. J. Woodford.

Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Lewis S. Chanler, jr.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Iglehart.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Infantry.

Majors Edward Buxton, jr., Charles N. Hulvey.

Capt. Howard C. Dickinson, Charles A. Esterbrook, Thomas

W. Fitch, jr., James S. Howe, Benjamin Moore, William E. Payson, Herbert L. Riker.

First Lieuts. Richard Douglas, Richard E. French, Thomas J. Griffin, Mark R. M. Gwilliam, Howard H. Hallowell, Philip W. Hardie, Clayton E. Kieh, jr.

Second Lieuts. Sidney S. Alderman, Myron M. Andrews, Lester M. Blair, George L. Blossom, George R. F. Cornish, Jeffrey S. Goldberg, Winthrop S. Greene, Chester D. Heywood, William M. Hutson, Isidor Isaacson, Russell T. Kerby, Warren S. Kleth, Cassimir A. Landrum, Benedict H. Leeburger, Paul E. Leiber, Dewitt T. McLaughlin, Warden McLean, Carl P. Mixer, Donald M. Payson, George S. Perkins, Stanley O. Sautier, Isaac C. Simon, William H. Stayton, jr., James A. Swift, Wilford A. Walker.

Cavalry.

Capt. Roy R. Carpenter, Theodore S. Watson.

First Lieut. Alexander Wheeler.

Second Lieuts. Edward S. Pegram, jr., George F. Train.

Coast Artillery.

Capt. Paul Crank.

Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. James Bowland.

WEST POINT.

Col. and Mrs. Fieberger entertained on Tuesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Gordon with a dinner, followed by bridge; other guests were Col. and Mesdames Stuart, Shaw, Tschappat and Timberlake. Sir John and Lady Eden, of Toronto, were guests of Colonel Biddle for a few days recently.

A pretty bridge party was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Westover for Mesdames Fieberger, Gordon, Florry, Gano, Morrison, McAlister, Ladamme, Lee, Hoisington, Phelan and Eckels, and the prize-winners, Mesdames Lockwood, Cass, Benedict and Marshburn. Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Chaffee and Mrs. Benedict assisted with refreshments. Col. and Mrs. Stuart gave a dinner on Wednesday for Colonel Biddle, his sister, Mrs. Douglas, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Major and Mrs. Carter; bridge prizes were won by Colonels Biddle and Timberlake. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wiebe, of New York, were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Carter.

Mrs. Wirt Robinson has gone to Newport for a visit with relatives. Mrs. Gordon had a table of bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. Gano's mother, Mrs. Russell. News was received by Colonel Wilcox a few days ago of the sudden death of his brother in the South. Invitations for a dinner were at once recalled by Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and their social engagements canceled for the rest of the week.

Officers who have received orders to report for duty at the instruction camps are Captains Steese, Solbert, Strong and Sage. Mrs. Nye, mother of Mrs. Ivens Jones, has returned to her home in St. Paul, after a long visit with her daughter. Mrs. Harry B. Smith, of New York, and Mr. Karl Schneider were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Westover. Lieutenant Crittendenberger entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Lieutenant McMahon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones had for week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Whitson, and Miss Scratchley, of New York. Miss Askins, of New Rochelle, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Timberlake for over Sunday. The Reading Club met with Mrs. J. K. Brown, who read her paper on "The Romanoff." Mrs. Asensio gave current events, and the club adjourned to meet next time for the club luncheon and spring business meeting. The Friday Club met with Mrs. Englehart and the tournament was completed, Mrs. Timberlake winning first, Mrs. Gordon second.

At the Red Cross lesson on Monday Miss Kiehl, who has just returned from Russia, where she has been engaged in hospital work since the beginning of the war, gave a very interesting talk to the ladies of the class on her experiences. She is now organizing a unit for work at home. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbot preached the sermon at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday morning.

The Girls' Friendship Club, of West Point, gave an entertainment at Memorial Hall on Saturday evening to a large audience. The comedy in three acts, "The Three Chauffeurs," by Willowdean Chatterton, was presented by a cast of twenty-one members, and the younger members of the club pleased everybody by their graceful dancing between the acts. The play was well acted by the young amateurs, who brought out the amusing passages with skill and effect. Col. and Mrs. Holt had devoted much time to rehearsing and staging the play. The dancing, which had been coached by Mrs. Hayes and Miss Fieberger, brought out a picturesque variety; the Tarantella, by four young girls in gay peasant costume, was pretty and graceful; the minuet was beautifully done by six of the smallest girls, and a tiny couple gave an up-to-date for trot, which was roundly applauded. The closing dance and chorus was a patriotic ensemble to the air of "The Red, White and Blue." The entertainment was given for the benefit of the Girl Scouts' equipment fund.

A lecture in French before the Alliance Française, of New Windsor, was given at Memorial Hall on May 1 by M. Lapradelle, Conférencier Officiel de l'Alliance Française, and the subject was "Les Poilus et les Marie-Louise." The officers and ladies of the post and their guests were invited to attend by the West Point members of the Alliance. Tea was poured by Mrs. Hunt.

Recent visitors at the post were Capt. Paul H. Clarke, from Manila; Capt. Charles B. Clarke, from Tientsin, China; Lieuts. James K. Tully and H. C. Brown. Mrs. Holt had two tables of bridge on Monday for Mrs. Russell, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Gano. Mrs. Harrington has returned from Washington, where she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Reynolds. There have been a number of cases of German measles at the post, and those now in quarantine are William Ennis, Beverly Smith, Frances Simonds and Gordon Singler.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 30, 1917.

Mrs. Foote entertained the ladies of the garrison at a tea Saturday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Newton D. Baker. Miss Foote assisted her mother in receiving; Mesdames Nugent, Christian, Lincoln, Hines, Fenton and Crain assisted in serving.

Mrs. Koenig entertained at a coffee on Tuesday for Mesdames Booth, Hines, Metzger, Brigham, McKay, Williamson and Miss McKay. Mr. McKay, of New York, spent Tuesday with his sister, Mrs. Fenton. Miss Ballou, of Washington, was the guest of Miss Mildred Vestal last week. Major and Mrs. Vestal entertained at dinner Friday for Miss Ballou, Miss Vestal, Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy, Lieutenants Stewart and Herzner.

Mrs. Norton gave a dinner Saturday in honor of her guest, Miss Dorothy Straub, and for Miss Elliott, Miss Woolley, Lieutenants Lenzner, Phillips, Thomas, McMoreland, Whittaker, Barr and Mr. Hook. Mr. Hook, of Baltimore, spent the weekend with Lieut. and Mrs. Norton. Mrs. Cole, of Hartford, Conn., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole. Miss Hawley and Miss Clark, of Bridgeport, Conn., left Wednesday after a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Fenton.

Mrs. F. T. Hines was hostess at a coffee on Wednesday for Mesdames Foote, Lincoln, Sunderland, Gulick, Koenig, Coward, Brigham and Miss Foote. Among the guests at a luncheon given Wednesday by Dr. and Mrs. Frizell, on the lawn of the Hampton Normal Institute, were Mrs. Nugent, Col. and Mrs. Foote, Col. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mesdames Coward, Dickinson, Fenton and Gibson. Mrs. Norton entertained at bridge on Wednesday for her mother, Mrs. J. F. Reed, of Norfolk; Mrs. Harry Nottingham, and Mrs. Decordy, of Norfolk. Lieutenant Brandt entertained at tea on the San Francisco Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Koenig and for Mesdames Fouchet, Norton, Metzger, Williamson, Davis and Miss McKay.

Captains Gibson and Dickinson were luncheon guests of the officers of the French cruiser "Amiral Aube" on Thursday. Mrs. French, of Delaware, Ohio, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. French. Mrs. Norton was a dinner hostess Thursday. Miss

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Mrs. Clarence H. Knight were guests of honor at dinner on April 26 at the Willard, Mr. W. A. Trainer, of New York, being the host. Major and Mrs. Gustave B. Lukesh had as house guests for Friday and early to-day Comdr. Robert W. Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson. Major and Mrs. Lukesh entertained at dinner for their guests, later taking them to the post hop.

The session of the school for officers of the Corps of Engineers that began a course in the Administration Building of this garrison has to-day been interrupted by the exigencies of the times in discontinuing the immediate present the completion of the course. To-day nineteen student officers of the Corps of Engineers were assigned to duty at various civilian training camps located throughout the United States, many of the officers leaving to-day for newly assigned duties.

An informal ball last season, was held at the Officers' Club on April 27. Miss Mason M. Patrick and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh received. Miss Maud Palmer, of New York, is a house guest of Col. and Mrs. Patrick until next week. Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, called to California by the death of her mother, is expected back here early in next week.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. A Dougherty entertained at dinner on April 27 for Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight, Misses Dorothy Shuey, Emogene Young, Lieuts. Howard G. Borden and Thomas F. Farrell. All later attended the hop to welcome the personnel of the 1st Regiment, C.E., but it proved to be a welcome to recent arrivals and a good-bye to the departing student officers.

Mrs. George Stoor, of Chicago, has returned home after visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas L. West. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M.C., will leave April 29 for duty at Chicago. Colonel Patrick leaves many warm friends here. Col. and Mrs. Mason, Col. and Mrs. Samuel E. Miller on April 26, with other guests, at the Army and Navy Club.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 2, 1917.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood relinquished command of the Eastern Department on April 30 and left for Boston on the evening of that day, en route for his new command at Charleston, S.C. General Wood received the officers of the station at headquarters on Monday to bid them farewell. Mrs. Wood will remain in Boston for some time before going to Charleston. Mrs. Wood, a few days before leaving, was the recipient of a watch and chain from the ladies connected with the work of the Red Cross at the work rooms at 411 Fifth avenue, where Mrs. Wood has spent many months of daily work, directing the activities of that work and inspiring others by her example. Mr. Leonard Wood, jr., is an applicant for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps and will spend the next few months in a training camp.

Major Gen. Franklin Bell arrived at these headquarters on May 1 and was received with the customary salute and honors and assumed command holding an informal reception for the afternoon for the officers of the staff and line. General Bell was accompanied by Capts. George C. Marshall, jr., and Ewing E. Booth, aids. Mrs. Bell arrived shortly after the Commanding General. Officers from Governors Island accompanying General Wood to Charleston are Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, Q.M.; Major Charles E. Kilbourne, C.S.; Major Halstead Dorey, in charge of training camps, and Capt. John C. H. Lee and Lieut. Russell A. Osmon, aids. Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Dorey and Mrs. Osmon will not go at present to Charleston.

The 2d Battalion of the 22d Infantry, under command of Capt. George N. Barnford, is on duty at the Hoboken docks of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Lines, which have been taken over by the Government.

Mrs. Rush B. Lincoln has joined Captain Lincoln at Fort Jay. Other ladies of the 22d are expected soon. Four officers of the French army (blessés), under escort of Mr. Francis R. Appleton, of New York, came to Governors Island last week to call upon General Wood, after they visited the club and inspected some of the points of interest. They were Major F. A. Girard, Capt. J. L. Morin, and 2d Lieut. J. Girardou. They are now at Harvard University, giving military instruction to the student body.

tary instructions of the student body. The annual meeting of the garrison was held at the club house May 2 to take up the question of social and other activities. The following officers were appointed on the hop committee: Col. T. Q. Donaldson, Major John Howard and Capt. Andrew J. White. On the Athletic Association committee were appointed Col. Harry Taylor, Capt. Bloxham Ward and Capt. J. C. G. G. It was decided to give a reception to Gen. and Mrs. Bell on May 11, or such date as should be agreeable to them.

son of Capt. E. J. Kelly, an American from Montana, a captain in the British Royal Flying Corps, has given some remarkable flights at Governors Island. Captain Kelly was wounded while flying near Ypres and was at an altitude of about 9,000 feet when struck the first time. This was a gunshot wound near the right knee, after recovering from which he was again struck some time later when flying above the famous battle zone. The second time he was hit from the front. This caused an even longer fall than the first accident and resulted in his being obliged, much against his will, to refrain from active operations at the front. Captain Kelly, though battered and on crutches, is cheerful and very desirous to return to France. In his Vickers biplane he rose from the Governors Island extension recently and climbed a 10,000 altitude, less than eight minutes and showed a group of officers, including Gen. W. B. Smith, the captain of the famous Vickers "Bulter." This machine in its flights from here has attained a speed of 136 miles against the wind and 178 with the wind.

Mrs. William H. Noble has just arrived from Panama and is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. John P. Finley. Mrs. Noble came via New Orleans. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith has returned from Panama via Havana and Key West after two months' visit there with Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, a

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Culebra, and other friends. Mrs. Frank L. Dodds and Miss Polly Dodds have gone to Washington for a visit. Capt. J. Earl Fickel and Mrs. Fickel have returned from Manila. Captain Fickel, after a short leave, goes to the 6th Infantry, at El Paso. Mrs. Fickel will remain for some time with her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James N. Allison.

Capt. Ralph M. Parker, who has been on duty as officer in charge of the training camp work here for some time, has left upon its completion so far as the work of preparation is concerned, and, with Mrs. Parker and family, has gone to Fort Ogilthorpe. Large numbers of civilians come to the Island daily for drill and on Saturdays there are from 1,200 to 1,500 at drill in detachments, grouped according to their efficiency. The club house is used for examinations and on some days 200 are put through the tests, medical and physical, with five or six doctors and a number of examining officers and their assistants.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R.I., May 1, 1917.

Military activity everywhere prevails. Not only the Training Station, but the city of Newport itself is alive with the war spirit. The Reserve men have taken charge of the Militia armory on Thames street as their headquarters. The recruiting office is still located at the Training Station and to date nearly 2,200 men have been enrolled. Most of these are college boys, practically every institution in the East having delegations enrolled. Cornell leads them all in the number of men, nearly 200 being on duty. Princeton closely follows. The major portion of the boys have enrolled as seamen and will be assigned to the scout boats for coast work as the chasers are available. The housing and feeding, as well as the outfitting of these men, coming as they did within a period of thirty days, is a problem which is not yet fully solved. The local Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. have utilized all their space and private families are doing what they can. The City Hall is being used as a lecture room and the public parks as drill grounds. To meet the situation Captain Stearns, in charge of the Reserve forces, has taken a lease of the Cloyne School property, to the north of the Naval Hospital reservation, where it is proposed to erect immediately a camp for 1,000 men on the Army plan, with complete barrack buildings, messing arrangements, etc. The east side of the property on Third street will be utilized for a drill field.

At the Training Station Comdr. R. Z. Johnston is up against a big proposition in the handling of close to 2,500 Regular men in the apprentice seamen class. An idea of the amount of work entailed can be seen from the fact that since March 1 the number of boys to be cared for has just doubled. There are 386 in the Hospital Corps, 122 in the Commissary School and 724 in the Yeoman Branch. To provide barrack facilities for the increase the Yeoman School has been transferred to tents in the rear of the old Marine Barrack building and \$10,000 is being spent on temporary wooden structures for dormitory space. Altogether on the island there are 4,700 men to be cared for.

An unfortunate affair occurred in the city Saturday evening, Seaman C. O. Wiegand, of the Reserve Force, losing his life as the result of an automobile mishap near Easton's Beach. Wiegand and a number of others were out driving in the Stutz roadster of Seaman John W. Stafford and accidentally ran into a grass plot, which for a considerable distance divides the road at the foot of the hill near the beach and pond. Wiegand and another were thrown out, Wiegand landing on his head and dying almost instantly. Wiegand and Stafford were both Princeton men and had been here with their delegation less than a month. The body was escorted to the train by practically all the Reservists and a considerable number of the officers of the Regular Service.

Colonial Theater on Sunday afternoon was the scene of a very patriotic meeting to boom recruiting. The mayor of Newport, Hon. Clarke Burdick; Capt. Edward L. Beach, of the Torpedo Station; Col. Joseph H. Willard, of the Engineer office, and others spoke of the part the country must play in this war and of the need for men in the various branches of the Service. From the Training Station a quartet of seamen won the hearts of the audience by their rendition of the sailor's favorite, "Nancy Lee." In speaking of the work at the Torpedo Station, Captain Beach incidentally brought out the fact that the pay-roll of that station to-day includes over 2,000 men and amounts to \$8,400 a day.

With the detachment of Comdr. David F. Sellers yesterday the War College ceased to exist as such. A small force of clerks is still retained, and the rooms are being used for other departments established recently. Paymaster Gen. T. J. Cowie is now disbursing officer for the Naval Station and Paymaster Conard is acting as supply officer for the district,

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both having offices in this building. The southeast quarters are occupied by Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Kays, aid to the commandant and the southwest quarters by Captain Bryan and his family.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DIXON.—Born at West Point, N.Y., May 2, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. B. A. Dixon, U.S. Inf., a son, Blaine Andrew Dixon, jr.

FINNEY.—Born at Bethlehem, Pa., April 18, 1917, to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. P. Finney, U.S.N., a daughter, Doris Jeannette Finney.

HUDSON.—Born at Monroe, N.C., April 18, 1917, to Ensign and Mrs. Michael Hudson, U.S.N., a son, Michael Hudson, jr.

JONES.—Born at Marfa, Texas, April 14, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Henry Marion Jones.

SMITH.—Born April 24, 1917, at 34 Southgate avenue, Annapolis, Md., the home of Mrs. P. R. Alger, her grandmother, Louise Taylor, daughter of Lieut. R. C. Smith, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith.

STOKEY.—Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19, 1917, to Major and Mrs. W. P. Stokely, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, William Farmer Stokely.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—Born at Hackensack, N.J., April 22, 1917, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann Van Valkenburgh, to Lieut. (J.G.) Franklin Van Valkenburgh, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Valkenburgh.

MARRIED.

DE KAY—MacMURRAY.—At New York city April 30, 1917, Major Sidney G. de Kay, 12th N.Y.N.G., and Miss Helen MacMurray.

DONELSON—DANCE.—At Danville, Va., April 25, 1917, P.A. Surg. Martin Donelson, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Dance.

GARDNER—HAIGHT.—At Charleston, S.C., April 14, 1917, Capt. Fulton Q. Gardner, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Eleanor Haight.

GIPS—KLEE.—At New York city April 30, 1917, Lieut. Walter F. Gips, Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Louise Marie Klee.

HATCH—ALESHIRE.—At Washington, D.C., April 28, 1917, Ensign Alexander G. Hatch, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Dana Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A.

HOXIE—NORCROSS.—At Petworth, D.C., April 30, 1917, Brig. Gen. Richard L. Hoxie, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Ruth Norcross.

HUTCHINGS—GOLDMAN.—At West Point, N.Y., April 20, 1917, Lieut. Henry Hutchings, jr., U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and Miss Elizabeth E. Goldman.

LA BOMBARD—GOMEZ.—At New York city May 2, 1917, Lieut. (J.G.) H. V. La Bombard, U.S.N., and Miss Josephine E. Gomez.

LOYD—YOUNG.—At Wilson, N.C., April 23, 1917, Lieut. Egbert T. Lloyd, U.S. Marine Corps, and Miss Ruby Kinkade Young.

LONG—FAIRCHILD.—At New York city May 3, 1917, Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., and Miss Constance E. Fairchild.

MCCORMICK—HOUSTON.—At Salisbury, Md., April 23, 1917, Instr. Howard McCormick, U.S.N.A., son of the late Rear Admiral Alexander H. McCormick, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Lydia Houston.

MITCHELL—NUGENT.—At New York city April 25, 1917, Mr. Maurice J. Mitchell and Miss Leslie Coe Nugent, daughter of Mrs. Millicent Leslie Nugent and granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Robert Nugent, U.S.A.

MORRIS—DE JABA.—At Smyrna, Turkey, March 5, 1917, Mr. Leland Burnette Morris, son of the late Lieut. Col. Louis Thompson Morris, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Marie de Jaba.

PERRINE—BACON.—At Princeton, N.J., April 28, 1917, Lieut. Lewis Perrine, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and son of Capt. Henry P. Perrine, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Catherine Foster Bacon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Foster Bacon.

RIDGWAY—BLOUNT.—At West Point, N.Y., April 20, 1917, Lieut. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and Miss Julia Caroline Blount.

SMITH—BOWNE.—At Ridgewood, N.J., April 28, 1917, Capt. J. Smith, 5th N.J., and Miss Bessie W. Bowne.

TULLY—SMITH.—Lieut. Joseph M. Tully, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Fannie Larkin Smith on April 25, 1917.

YEANDLE—CRAIG.—At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., April 7, 1917, Lieut. Stephen Safford Yeandle, U.S.C.G., and Miss Alethea Edgar Craig, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph Edgar Craig, U.S.N.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Died April 26, 1917, at Wrenwood Hospital, Ashton, Md., Dorothy Edmondston Allen, widow of the late Pay Insp. Robert W. Allen, U.S.N.

AYRES.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1917, Chief Engr. Samuel L. P. Ayres, U.S.N., retired.

BABCOCK.—Died at Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 24, 1917, Mrs. Blandina Stanton Babcock, widow of Brig. Gen. John Breckinridge Babcock, U.S.A., and mother of Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 4th U.S. Cav.

BEAMAN.—Died at Cambridge, Mass., May 3, 1917, Pay Dir. George W. Beaman, U.S.N., retired.

EWEN.—Died at the Hotel Holley, New York city, on April 28, 1917, Mary A. Ewen, wife of Major Clarence Ewen, U.S.A., retired, and mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. Edward D. Anderson, U.S. Cav. Interment at Arlington.

FELTRINELLI.—Died at Soldiers' Home, Cal., April 19, 1917, Chief Musn. Joseph Feltrinelli, U.S.A., retired.

FUNSTON.—Died at Emporia, Kas., Mrs. E. H. Funston, mother of the late Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

GARVIN.—Died at Highland, N.Y., May 2, 1917, Mrs. Elizabeth Garvin, mother of Mrs. G. E. T. Stevenson, wife of Chaplain Stevenson, U.S.N.

LIEBERT.—Died at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., April 17, 1917, 2d Lieut. Claude J. Liebert, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

THOMAS.—Lost at sea, off the coast of Scotland, April 29, 1917, Lieut. Clarence C. Thomas, U.S.N.

WILLITS.—Died at Woodbury, N.J., May 3, 1917, Rear Admiral George S. Willits, U.S.N., retired.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 1, 1917.

Fort Sheridan, practically deserted since the 5th Cavalry squadron joined General Pershing's expedition in Mexico, begins to take on a new lease of life with the nearness of the Officers' Reserve Corps camp scheduled for May 8. The lumber arrived yesterday for the temporary shacks needed to house the camp, but it has been rumored that May 15 will be the date for the actual start. Major William F. Grote, Q.M.C., has been in command here for several years, and the condition of the buildings and reservation attests his efficiency. Recently Lieut. Col. Henry T. Ferguson, ordered here as mustering officer for the Ohio National Guard units held here when mustering-out orders were canceled, has been in command.

To-day Col. William J. Nicholson, 11th Cav., takes command, ordered here from El Paso to take charge of this immense Officers' Reserve Corps, with Major H. L. Cavanaugh as assistant and Capt. Wallace Scales, 5th Cav., as adjutant. Other officers are to come later, numbering about thirty. It

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is planned to train 2,500 men, examined by Capt. Raymond Sheldon and assistant in Chicago.

The camp buildings are being erected on the Cavalry drill ground, which is already piped and drained, and the scene of many previous encampments.

In the past proper are many families—I almost said decapitated families, because the heads are all missing—among them being Mrs. Burt, with Reynolds and Rosamund, Major Reynolds Burt, Q.M.C., being in Manila. Mrs. Burt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, are with her. Mrs. W. O. Johnson has quarters here, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Callard, are her guests. Her daughter is attending school at St. Mary's in Knoxville, Ill. Mrs. Johnson is at present visiting in Baltimore. Colonel Johnson is with the 11th Infantry at Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. T. H. Johnson has quarters in the first loop. Dr. Johnson is on duty with the Illinois National Guard, in camp at Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Johnson had a week-end guest Miss Seidle, of Chicago. Mrs. William C. Rogers, who has been for several weeks visiting her husband, Major Rogers, at El Paso, returns to the post this week.

Mrs. M. M. McNamee and family moved out from Chicago last Friday. Lieutenant Colonel McNamee joined his regiment, 1st Cavalry, at Douglas, Ariz., April 26. Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale has quarters here, Captain Ragsdale being at present on duty in Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Burton A. Seeley, whose husband is veterinarian, 5th Cavalry, has been here since the regiment went into Mexico. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Wescott and family have been here all winter, Captain Wescott being ordered here from Springfield, Ill., to continue mustering out National Guard. Recently they spent several days in Kewanee, Wis., being called there by the death of Captain Wescott's father. Capt. and Mrs. Cromwell Stacey are moving in to-day. Captain Stacey is a very energetic and enthusiastic recruiting officer in Chicago.

The garrison also expects later Col. and Mrs. Pickering, 11th Inf., Major and Mrs. Bispham, Med. Corps, and Major and Mrs. Malone. Major Malone is on duty with the arrangements for the Reserve Corps camp, lectures between working periods and drills between breaths.

Mrs. Frederick Sargent and her son, Homer, returned to the post Saturday from New York after the wedding of Miss Alice (Box) Sargent to Joseph Tate, son of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Tate, 5th Cav., who graduated April 20 with the First Class from West Point. The young couple are on a motor trip through Florida in a car given as a wedding gift by Col. and Mrs. Tate. Young Mrs. Tate is an expert autoist and drives like a professional. Colonel Sargent is en route here from the Philippines, but the wedding was hurried on account of war orders, so he called his consent to the advanced date.

Capt. William Moffet, who was here on leave from the 5th Cavalry at Columbus (General Pershing's expedition), has been ordered to duty as commissary officer of the Reserve Corps camp. His daughters are both at the University of Chicago, Helen as a student and Anna at work in the office. Wayne Clark, a graduate of the recent First Class from West Point, is with his parents, Col. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, at 2618 Lakeview avenue, Chicago. He spent a day here this week visiting friends.

Have just been notified that Col. and Mrs. Nicholson have arrived from El Paso, and with them their daughter, Helen, now Mrs. Crean. Her husband is with the English troops at the front, and Mrs. Crean spent several months in hospital work in France. She has been visiting her parents in El Paso, on Monday nights Battery C, 1st Illinois Field Art., drills here at Sheridan. It numbers among its members many of the well known families of the North Shore, and is nicknamed the "Millionaire Battery." The men are very earnest and enthusiastic.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The 13th Coast Defense Command, Colonel Grant, will assemble at Ebbets Field, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, May 6, for parade and review.

The 8th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., Colonel Austin, has some 1,400 officers and men on its rolls available for service. All men who have dependents have been dropped.

The 9th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., has organized a 12th Company. It will be located at Rockaway, Long Island, and will drill at the new fortifications there.

In a recent communication relative to a probable call of the National Guard into the Federal service sent to adjutants general of states, Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, said: "It is desired that the mobilization and induction into Federal service proceed in an orderly and well regulated manner. Great haste is not the main object to be sought, nor is it essential. The object is to bring the National Guard into Federal service and begin their training under the supervision of department commanders, and it is not desired that thoroughness in carrying out the provisions of the mobilization regulations be subordinated to a desire to hurry through with the process of induction into Federal service."

Capt. Edward B. Richardson, Battery A, 1st Massachusetts Field Art., announces that the drills of May 5-6, 12-13, 19-20, 26-27 will be field training. Platoons will be dismissed late Sunday afternoon. A wagon, with rations, forage and equip-

ment will accompany the platoon. On May 5-6 and 19-20 Lieutenant Clarke will command and be accompanied by Lieutenant Huntington. On May 12-13 and 26-27 Lieutenant Fish will command and will be accompanied by Lieutenant Smith. These drills will be devoted to instruction in camp routine, equipment packing, driving and cannoneers' drills.

Adj. Gen. Henry M. Wardfield of Maryland has received from the War Department the formal order reinstating Major Henry S. Barrett, of the 4th Regiment, Maryland N.G., who had been suspended from service for one year by President Wilson. The order was issued on April 6, but there was some delay in transmitting it to the Maryland National Guard.

The entertainment committee of Squadron A of New York arranged a "Squadron A Old Home Night" for Friday, May 4. All former and present members of Squadron A, N.Y. Cav., were invited to gather at the armory to breathe again its peculiar and familiar atmosphere and to express their pride in the squadron's past and their belief in its future. All of the necessities of entertainment and refreshment were supplied free of charge at the Squadron A camp in the riding hall. Provision was also made for more-expensive tastes. The committee were John Fritz Achelis, chairman, W. D. K. Bossard, William M. Carson, Cortlandt W. Handy and Edward H. Putnam.

Major Francis J. McCann, Q.M. Corps, N.Y.N.G., at his own request, has been placed on the reserve list. He served as aid to Major General O'Ryan on the border when the New York division was called into the Federal service. There was no place for him with his rank of lieutenant colonel, and he accepted a commission as lieutenant in order to see active service.

Recent changes in the 23d Infantry, N.Y.N.G., include the following: Capt. M. N. Liebman, regimental adjutant, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel to fill a vacancy. Capt. Thomas Fairervis, Co. C, has been appointed regimental adjutant. To be first lieutenants, 1st Sergts. Leaman S. Broughton, Frank G. Vincent, Frank L. Farwell and Robert K. Gostock, and Sergts. Lennox C. Brennan and Arthur P. Gutzelt; to be second lieutenants, Sergts. William Busing, Guy A. McKie, William B. Behrens, York W. Brennan and George J. McKay, and Supply Sgt. John C. Lew.

Pvt. Philip J. Meaney, Co. F, 3d Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., from Philadelphia, was instantly killed at midnight, April 27, when he fell through a trestle of a railroad crossing he had been guarding near Keating, Pa. His relief was approaching when the accident occurred. He is survived by two sisters and one brother.

First Lieut. John C. Hardy, 14th N.Y., has been assigned to duty as aid to Brig. Gen. John H. Foote, commanding the 2d Brigade.

First Lieut. Frank A. Spencer, jr., of Battery E, 2d N.Y. Field Art., has been promoted to captain.

The 1st Battalion of the 4th New Jersey Infantry, by order of the War Department, has been ordered into the field to strengthen the lines under guard by the 1st Infantry, Colonel Fraser. The four companies of the 4th for the present will be under the direction of Colonel Fraser, of the 1st. The two other battalions of the 4th remain at the Jersey City armory awaiting orders.

While Pvt. Joseph W. McCain, eighteen years old, member of Company A, 1st Kentucky Regt., was asleep in the guard room in the armory at Louisville, Ky., April 29, he was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of Pvt. Raymond Richardson.

7TH N.Y.—COL. WILLARD C. FISK.

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commanding the 3d Brigade, N.Y.N.G., whose headquarters are at Albany and who also was in command of the 1st Brigade at McAllen, Texas, composed of the 7th, 12th and 69th Infantry, N.Y., when on Mexican border service, reviewed the 7th Regiment in its armory in New York city, on the night of April 28, before a very large audience. The General was accompanied by a staff consisting of Major John H. Barker, adjutant; Capt. G. L. Townsend, U.S.A., and Lieuts. C. W. Davis and W. S. Cookinham, N.Y.N.G., aids. Other special guests present included Gen. Daniel Appleton, Majors Francis G. Landon, De Witt C. Falls, Harrison K. Bird, Charles E. Lydecker and Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, all N.Y.N.G. The regiment turned out in its distinctive full-dress uniform, Colonel Fisk being in command.

The ceremonies of the evening consisted of review, presentation of regimental crosses of honor, parade and escort of colors, Co. G, Capt. M. B. Nesbitt, being detailed for the latter ceremony. The regiment, while making a fine showing, did not pass the big solid companies of old days. It turned out twelve companies of rifles of twenty files front each, with blank files in each rear rank. This is largely due, however, to the fact that a number of new men have not been uniformed yet in the distinctive dress, and also to the fact that a number of married men have had to be dropped, according to the War Department ruling. While there are many recruits in the regiment enlisted recently, others are needed to make good losses.

In addition to the twelve companies of rifles, there were the mounted orderlies, machine-gun company, sanitary detachment and supply company. The battalion commanders were Majors James E. Schuler, Robert Mazet and Nicholas Engel. The latter, only recently appointed, being a veteran of twenty-seven years in the regiment, no one would have ever guessed that this was his maiden appearance as a real major.

During the march past at evening parade Colonel Fisk paid a nice little compliment to General Appleton by inviting him to stand on his left to see his old regiment go by. Some thirty-six members of the regiment were presented with crosses of honor, General Lester making an inspection of the men. Among those who received the crosses were the following: Twenty-five years' service—Major Edmund P. Fowler, Capt. William S. Covell and J. Augustus Barnard, 1st Lieut. John F. Daniell, Supply Sgt. Charles P. Porter and Sgt. Harry L. Pollett; twenty years' service—Lieuts. Herbert Aldrich and Eugene McK. Froment; fifteen years' service—Capt. Henry B. Heyman, 1st Lieut. George P. Nichols and 1st Sergt. Alfred A. E. Harry; ten years' service—1st Lieut. Rowland Tompkins, 2d Lieut. Frank J. Murphy, Gordon H. Grant, Arthur J. McKenna and Sgt. Major Howard C. Nixon.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. D. P.—The Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 13, is still in conference. Watch our Congressional news for report of bill when agreed upon. The provision of the Legislative Appropriation Act of May 10, 1916, to which you refer, is Sec. 6, which reads: "That unless otherwise specially authorized by law no money appropriated by this or any other act shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary when the combined amount of said salaries exceeds the sum of \$2,000 per annum, but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps whenever they may be appointed or elected to public office, or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or to officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia and Naval Militia in the several states, territories and the District of Columbia." A Senate amendment of the Army bill now in conference would exempt from operations of above law officers of Officers' Reserve Corps when ordered to active duty by proper authority.

B. W. A.—There has been no decision reached to graduate the 1918 class, U.S.M.A., ahead of time. Nor have any steps been taken to set ahead appointments to the Academy. Regarding vacancy for your district, apply to The Adjutant General of the Army.

H. S. asks: (1) Can a soldier who enlisted on the seven-year bill make application to join the Navy after four years' straight service with the colors? (2) If a soldier serves four straight years with the colors, can he receive his final state-



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ments if he is called back immediately to the colors? (3) Does a soldier receive a bonus if he reenlists after four years' service? (4) If a soldier makes application to re-enlist after four years' service, can he re-enlist in any organization he wishes, or does he have to re-enlist in the same organization he is now serving? (5) After having a rifle surveyed and having to pay for same, am I entitled to it? Answer: (1) No. (2) He receives his final statement at end of four years. (3) This appears to be the practice. (4) May ask to be enlisted in another organization. (5) Ask your C.O. Perhaps you paid only the damage to the arm.

G. A. F.—For back numbers of general orders, bulletins, etc., make your needs known to The Adjutant General through the channel.

C. W. J.—A new Manual for Courts-Martial went into effect March 1, 1917.

VOLUNTEER asks: (1) Date of commission of the U.S.S. Dolphin. (2) Launching of the U.S.S. Connecticut and her date of commission? Answer: (1) Commissioned Feb. 14, 1891. (2) Launched Sept. 29, 1904; commissioned Sept. 29, 1906.

C. R. P.—As to your prospects for early appointment as freeman, C.A.C., apply through channel.

A. J. B. asks: An enlisted man marries while in the Service. He has two children. He retires after thirty years' service. He dies, leaving widow and two minor children. Is widow entitled to pension? Answer: No; unless death was a result of his service.

FRANK MOBILE.—Your brother, Joseph V., at Marine Barracks (2d, Co. D), Port Royal, S.C., wants to know where and in what organization of the Army you are enlisted.

J. B.—You have been misinformed. No change occurs in the status of members of the Navy Medical Reserve Corps in June, nor is any contemplated in pending legislation. Your informant probably was thinking of the M.R.C. of the Army, which goes out of existence on June 2 next. In the case of those men, most of those on active duty have been recommended for commission in the regular department. The others will have to apply, stand examination and be commissioned in the regular course.

W. J. C.—Paymasters' clerks, Navy, get commutation of quarters of ensigns; commutations of rations at sea, 30 cents per day; no allowance for heat and light.

J. J. B. asks: If I re-enlist under Sec. 34, National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, will I receive the bounty? I served in Cuba, Feb. 14, 1902, to May 10, 1902, and in the Philippine Islands, Feb. 18, 1904, to Dec. 15, 1904; honorably discharged, Jan. 30, 1905; re-enlisted July 14, 1916, in the 10th Field Artillery, National Guard of Connecticut; mustered out Sept. 15, 1916; honorably discharged, Nov. 30, 1916. Answer: If the President issues a proclamation calling upon honorably discharged soldiers under the terms of that section, you would appear to be eligible.

W. O'B.—Maximum age for enlistment in Army under existing law is thirty-five, except for former enlisted men. Regarding qualifications, various grades in Quartermaster Corps, apply at your nearest recruiting office, or address the office of the Q.M.G. at Washington.

W. S. McC. asks: (1) What are the age limits of the non-commissioned officers to be recommended by regimental commanders with a view to their being commissioned in the Militia or Volunteers in cases of emergency? (2) Does a non-commissioned officer who is discharged from the Regular Army for the purpose of accepting a commission in the Militia or Volunteers forfeit his enlistment period if he serves with either for a period of three months or more as a commissioned officer?

Answer: (1) Age was not stated in order. (2) Would not lose his continuous service status.

J. G. L.—See Special Regulations 43 for the Officers' Reserve Corps as to examination for candidates as second lieutenants, Infantry, O.R.C. A reserve officer may take examination for a commission in the Regular Army. A man who when he enlisted changed his first name and now would like to restore his right name, should apply through channel. Statistics are not at hand as to number of "foreign-born officers in the U.S. Army or Navy or other branch in the Service."

X. Y. Z., PANAMA.—The military force provided for by the recent Philippine legislature is not a Philippine Scout increase, but a territorial force on the order of a National Guard. Results of recent examinations for Philippine Scout officers are not known.

A. N.—An enlisted non-com. staff officer on his seventh enlistment period receives a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps as captain, Q.M., and is honorably discharged as an officer in that corps. What is his status if he re-enlists? Answer: He would be enlisted as of the period he was serving in, and would be reinstated to former grade either on re-enlistment or immediately thereafter. While no orders have been promulgated to this effect, we are assured that this will be the practice.

INQUISITIVE.—Results of the examination you ask about have not been published.

C. L. W.—The requirements for examinations of candidates for the Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps have been amended. See Special Regulations 43, O.R.C., issued March 29, 1917, or write to The A.G. of the Army or the department headquarters—in your case Governors' Island. The Ordnance pamphlets and Small Arms Firing Regulation referred to are obtainable of the Government Printer, Ordnance and Gunnery, by Lisak, is published by John Wiley and Sons.

M. L. D. asks: (1) Where was the 5th U.S. Infantry located at the time of the outbreak of the Boxer trouble in China? (2) Was not the 9th U.S. Infantry represented in China, and was not the colonel killed in that outbreak? (3) What was his name? Answer: (1) In Cuba. (2) Yes. (3) Colonel Liscum.

C. M. F.—Man who qualified as marksman in Infantry in April, 1915, transferred to Coast Artillery in October, 1915; in January, 1916, transferred to Q.M.C.; in October, 1916, transferred to supply company, Infantry, as wagoner, is not entitled to marksman pay. As to who may fire, see Firing Manual.

R. P. G. asks: Who are meant by the term "cadet officer" as used in the third paragraph of Sec. 29 of the General Staff Universal Service bill, as published, in particular, on page 871 of your issue of March 31? Answer: Cadet officers at West Point.


THE NAVY.

RECRUITING THE MARINE CORPS.

ORDER 7, APRIL 10, 1917, U.S.M.C. (REVISED).

277. (1) At the present time Headquarters of the Marine Corps is making a great effort to recruit the Corps to the full authorized strength. To-day the Corps is about 4,000 men below the strength. Recruits are coming in rapidly. It takes, however, over three months to train these recruits to make them available for active service.

(2) There is a serious shortage of suitable material for



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non-commissioned officers. The need for ex-Marines in the Service is, therefore, greater now than ever.

(3) It is fully appreciated that a large number of ex-Marines do not feel that they can, in justice to themselves and to their families, bind themselves to serve a full enlistment of four years, but that a great many of them would gladly return to the Marine Corps for a shorter period of time, especially if some emergency should make it a patriotic duty for them to rejoin the colors.

(4) With the full knowledge that the great mass of our men feel that once having been Marines they are always Marines, and are anxious to again have an opportunity to aid the Corps in serving its country, the Major General Commandant has authorized officers of the Recruiting Service to inform all such men who re-enlist that upon the return of normal conditions they will, upon their own applications, be granted the privilege of receiving a furlough without pay or allowances until the end of their enlistments, or still better, if the law be changed so as to permit, they may be enrolled in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve until the end of their enlistments.

(5) As an additional inducement to ex-Marines to return to the Corps, Par. 249 (2a) has been amended so that upon re-enlistment within four years of any former non-commissioned officer discharged with character "Very Good" or "Excellent," and recommended upon his discharge certificate for reappointment, he shall at once be reappointed to the non-commissioned grade in which he held a permanent appointment when he left the Service.

(6) The Major General Commandant directs that all recruiting officers get in touch with every honorably discharged Marine in their districts, and inform them of his desire that they re-enter the Corps, and of the special inducements outlined above, which have been authorized.

(7) In all cases where recruiting officers re-enlist ex-Marines with a promise of furlough as above outlined, they will indorse this fact upon the enlistment paper.

(8) Recruiting officers are directed to re-appoint upon re-enlistment, to non-commissioned rank, men coming back to the corps who comply with the above proviso.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

ORDER 14, APRIL 9, 1917, U.S.M.C.

Publishes regulations relating to the Naval Militia when called into active service.

ORDER 15, APRIL 10, 1917, U.S.M.C.

285. Announces that Pars. 249 (2a), 254, 270 (1) and 277 (5), Marine Corps Orders, have been amended and accompanying pages Nos. 190, 194, 216 and 223 are given, which will be substituted for pages of like numbers in Marine Corps Orders.

286. (1) The mobilization of the naval forces of the United States having been directed on April 6, 1917, all enlisted men enrolled in the various classes of the Marine Corps Reserve are, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, hereby assigned to active service in the Marine Corps.

(2) Provisional officers enrolled in the various classes of the Marine Corps Reserve will be assigned to active service in the Marine Corps by individual orders issued by these Headquarters, as their services may be required.

ORDER 16, APRIL 12, 1917, U.S.M.C.

Publishes an extract of G.O. 13, Jan. 31, 1917, War D. relating to reloading ammunition or ammunition manufactured in any year prior to 1910, which should not be used in machine guns, as it has been found that in this ammunition there occasionally occurs a soft head, which is not sufficiently strong to resist the violent action of the extractor of the automatic gun.

NATIONAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS, AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

ORDERS 17, APRIL 14, 1917, U.S.M.C.

288. Uniforms for officers and enlisted men of the National Naval Volunteers and the Marine Corps Reserve.

Volunteers.

(1) Officers.—The uniforms will be the same as prescribed for officers of the Marine Corps, of the same rank, and in addition thereto they will wear the letter "V" on the field hat as prescribed in Par. 316 (c) Uniform Regulations, U.S. Marine Corps.

(2) Enlisted Men.—The uniforms will be the same as pre-

scribed for the enlisted men of the Marine Corps and in addition thereto they will wear the letter "V" on the field hat as prescribed in Par. 316 (c) Uniform Regulations, U.S. Marine Corps.

Reserve.

(3) Officers.—The uniforms will be the same as prescribed for officers of the Marine Corps, of the same rank, and in addition thereto they will wear the letter "R" on the field hat as prescribed in Par. 316 (c) Uniform Regulations, U.S. Marine Corps. For the undress and white coats the letter will be made of gold and for the summer field coat and overcoat the letter will be made of bronze. These letters will be worn with their front edge $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in rear of the collar device, and with the center of the letter in a horizontal line with the center of the collar device. On the overcoat the letter will be worn above the rank device and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch nearer the collar end. On the field hat the letter will be worn with the bottom of the letter resting on the top of the hat band and with its center directly underneath the crest of the Corps device. Officers detailed as aides-de-camp or for duty in a staff department will wear the proper distinctive insignia on the shoulder straps, above the rank device and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch nearer the collar end.

(4) Enlisted Men.—The uniforms will be the same as prescribed for the enlisted men of the Marine Corps, with the following additions thereto: The letter "R" $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in height, made of gilder's metal, shall be worn on the dress cap, directly underneath the Corps device, with the top of the letter resting on the upper welt. On the field hat the letter "R," made of bronze, shall be worn underneath the Corps device, with the bottom of the letter resting on the hat band, the right edge of the letter on a line with the right edge of the Corps device. The company numeral shall be worn in a corresponding position under the opposite side of the Corps device.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

ORDER 18, APRIL 13, 1917, U.S.M.C.

289. (1) When retired enlisted men of the Marine Corps are ordered to active duty, a service-record book will be opened for each man reporting for such duty. The pay account record and other pay data will be kept in the service-record book in the same manner as is now done in the case of other enlisted men. The men of each rank will be carried on the muster rolls under the proper headings, e.g., Quartermaster Sergeants, Retired.

(2) New beneficiary slips will be executed and forwarded to the adjutant and inspector when there has been a change of beneficiary or beneficiaries since the last slip was made out.

(3) Retired enlisted men ordered to active service are entitled during the first year of such service to the clothing allowance prescribed for enlisted men for the first year of enlistment, and for succeeding years of such service are entitled to the clothing allowance prescribed for enlisted men for the second year of enlistment. The clothing allowance commences on the date upon which the man obeys the order of the Major General Commandant. When such men report for duty at a post, the officer in charge of clothing will open a clothing record book in triplicate, as prescribed in Par. 223, System of Accountability. The man's name, rank and the word "Ret." will be entered on the first line; the following entry will be made on the second line: "Active duty, (date).....". The triplicate green copy should then be forwarded to the Quartermaster. Thereafter, clothing accounts of retired men will be handled in the same manner as prescribed for enlisted men on the active list.

290. No further transfers of enlisted men will be made to the Marine Corps Reserve while this country is in a state of war.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

ORDER 19, APRIL 21, 1917, U.S.M.C.

291. (1) The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has recommended that medical officers attached to the various navy yards and stations be directed to make necessary arrangements to vaccinate against small-pox and typhoid fever all members of the Marine Corps Reserve, in accordance with regulations requiring same for persons entering the Regular Service.

(2) It is directed that all commanding officers of Marines take the necessary steps to have the above recommendation carried out.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 23, 1917.

L'Alliance Francaise had a reunion Friday at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden. Two plays were given—"La Lettre Chargee," by E. La Tiche, and "L'Etincelle," by Edouard Pailleron. Among the guests were Mesdames Heath, McBee, Adams, Baker, Lauder, McCormick, Fernstrom, Brown, Misses Brown, Young, Moss, Ward, Freby, Tebault, Riddick and Mr. Lindley.

Lieut. Holton Weems, U.S.A., who has been the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. H. Weems, has left to be the guest of relatives in Waverly, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid have arrived from New York and opened their home, Beechwood place. Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham left Saturday for a short stay in Washington.

The women of the Norfolk section of the Navy League will raise funds for a bronze roll of honor containing the roster of the names of those from Norfolk and vicinity who have volunteered for service in the Navy. The league was addressed this afternoon by Surg. F. E. McCullough at the Naval Y.M.C.A.

Mrs. John B. Pollard had a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Pickrell, Kintner, Pryor, Grove and Yates. Mrs. Menalcus Lankford left last week to be the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Waddill, in Baltimore. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus have taken an apartment in the Waverly, Portsmouth. Mrs. Clyde G. West, who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson, Detroit, and Senator and Mrs. Clark, Washington, has returned to her home in the Rudwell, Portsmouth. Lieut. and Mrs. A. S. Rees have taken a house in Raleigh avenue for the summer. Mrs. Milo F. Draemel and baby, of Seattle, are guests of Constr. and Mrs. Watt. Mr. and Mrs. Warren Sullivan, of New York, have been recent guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean. Mrs. William F. Halsey has returned to her home in Annapolis after being the guest of Miss Louise Hewter, Mowbray Arch.

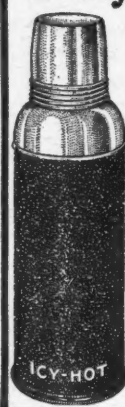
Mrs. Harry E. Jenkins and little daughter have taken an apartment in the Castlewood. Mrs. Paul C. Patterson and children, who have been guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, have left for Baltimore. Mrs. Halsey Powell is spending a short time at Old Point. Mrs. Walter McLean addressed and helped form the post Norfolk branch of the Navy League Wednesday at Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church. J. E. Betts had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mrs. H. M. Butler, Mrs. Laurson S. Willis and Lieut. J. E. Davis. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Torrey, Major and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, jr., and Capt. C. D. Barrett at a dinner at the Country Club Saturday. Another dinner party at the club Saturday was Surg. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Bogan, Mr. and Mrs. Bain and Mr. Claude Bains. Ensign W. M. Snelling, W. D. Thomas and Mr. Fitz-Hughins had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Misses De Jarnette, Gilliam and Lamb.

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Williams had a dinner at the club for their sister and brother-in-law, P.A. Paymr. S. L. Bethea; Mrs. Ward B. Holloway and Miss Leona Holloway, of Boston; Mrs. and Miss Priddy. Major H. O. Snyder had a dinner for Admiral and Mrs. McLean, Constr. and Mrs. Watt, Lieut. and Mrs. West and William Miller, wife of Capt. E. W. Miller.

Mrs. Edget Williams, wife of Capt. E. W. Miller, U.S.A., is a guest at 400 Bule street. Lieut. and Mrs. G. W. Martin are guests of Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Torrey in the Weyanoke.

Naval officers from Norfolk were recipients of much attention in Richmond Tuesday. A lunch was given for them at Commonwealth Club and a dinner by Mr. Egbert G. Leigh, jr. Asst. Paymr. Raymond E. Corcoran has arrived from Hono-

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lulu to join Mrs. Corcoran at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Tait, Colonial avenue; Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Corcoran will occupy their home in the yard in their future. Constr. B. S. Bullard has returned from a week's leave in Baltimore, Washington and Annapolis. Ensign H. O. Hunter has returned from Baltimore.

Preceding the Country Club dance Saturday a dinner was given for a party composed of Misses Mildred Hemingway, Rose Hafer, Rosalie Martin, Eliza Montgomery, of Richmond; Lieutenants Harrington, Platt, Scott and Williams, U.S.M.C. The Orpheum Theater, Portsmouth, was packed to the doors by a mass meeting Sunday afternoon to hear patriotic addresses by prominent civilians and Navy men. Dr. Frank S. Hope presided. Among the speakers were Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler, who made a powerful appeal for the Navy, as did William Matthew Lewis, mayor of Lake Forest, Ill., field secretary of the Navy League of the Central states. Chief Gunner Harry Adams and George L. Sherman, champion pugilist of the Navy, spoke on the Navy from personal experience. Lewis H. Wetmore, of Norfolk, who has by his oratory and strong personal appeal done more for Navy enlistment here in the past two weeks than anyone else, made an impassioned address, narrating the horrors he had seen abroad since the outbreak of the war.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., April 25, 1917.

The U.S. submarine L-8, the first to be constructed at a Government navy yard, and a great testimonial to the skill of the officials and employees of this yard, was launched Monday afternoon. This vessel has been under construction since Nov. 27, 1914, and is practically complete, installation of the batteries being the only detail necessary before the trial trips are run. Over 1,000 people, including many of the yard workmen, gathered at the Franklin ship house to witness the launching, every available space being filled. Miss Nancy Gill, the four-year-old daughter of Lieut. C. O. Gill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gill, of Annapolis, and granddaughter of Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., commandant at this yard, acted as sponsor, using the customary bottle of champagne, encased in a silver cage and decorated with red, white and blue streamers. The L-8 was adorned with signal flags and bunting and was manned by her future officers and crew, Lieut. James Parker, U.S.N., being in command. Lieutenant Parker is the son of Big Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., and is one of the youngest men of his rank to be placed in command of a submarine. The launching was under the personal direction of Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager. The vessel slipped off the ways into the water without a single hitch, every detail working to perfection, while the momentum caused it to go almost to the Kittery shore before the U.S. tug Penacook could attach lines and bring it under control. Previous to the launching Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., the commandant, and Mrs. Howard received the officers and their families and invited guests from Portsmouth. A buffet lunch was served to the party, which numbered 100. The L-8 has been practically complete since October, 1915, but has been waiting for the machinery, which was delivered but a month ago. Since that time, by rushing the work in every department, the vessel was completed in time for the launching. Every expert who has seen the vessel has commented on the splendid construction of the ship, which is 165 feet in length and is of the Lake type.

Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., retired, of Portsmouth, has been made a member of the Committee of Public Safety of the state of New Hampshire. Lieuts. W. E. Liggett, jr., A. S. Dysart, E. E. Sampson and D. E. McElduff have recently been examined for promotion. Mrs. W. L. Howard, wife of the Commandant, is conducting classes in surgical dressings. Comdr. W. M. Peck, U.S.N., Naval Reserve Corps of Connecticut, has been ordered to command the Naval Reserve Corps at this yard. Ensign L. Jessup, jr., U.S.N., Naval Reserve Corps, of Norwalk, Conn., has reported for duty here with the Naval Reserve. Acting Asst. Paymr. Laurence B. Wright, of Portsmouth, is stationed on the U.S.S. Georgia. Dental Surg. Thomas L. Sampsell, U.S.N., has been detached. Chief Btsw. W. L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Southey, is one of the charter members of the newly organized Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce. Thomas F. Durning,

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scrap metal expert of the Navy Department, is here for a month's stay in connection with improvements to be made at the station smelting plant.

Comdr. James E. Palmer, U.S.N., retired, reported to Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., commandant, recently and was assigned to duty in the industrial department. Lieut. James T. Reid, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty, to relieve Lieut. George W. Martin, U.S.M.C. Lieut. Winfield Liggett, Jr., U.S.N., formerly aid to the commandant, has been assigned to duty as communication officer.

Ensign H. English, U.S.N., Reserve Corps, reported for duty Monday and was assigned to the enrolling office. Naval Reserve training at this yard will start on an active basis next week, with the expected arrival of 500 Reservists from Newport, R.I. They will be stationed at the training station now being prepared here. With 300 or more at the yard now and those expected next week, the training camp will have a total of 800 and operations will start in earnest. The Reservists will be quartered on the Southern and Topeka and at the old hospital, and a tent camp will be provided for the overflow.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 23, 1917.

Major and Mrs. George P. Peed returned Saturday from St. Lucie, Fla., where their marriage took place March 25. Major Peed has recovered from a several weeks' illness with pneumonia. Miss Frances Murray, of Washington, and Miss Dorothy Bacon, of Macomb, Ill., attendants at the Rice-Byron marriage last week, left Tuesday for Macomb, where Miss Murray will remain for several weeks before returning to her home.

Formal instruction of the second class of provisional lieutenants at Fort Leavenworth started last Monday with a lecture, after which the officers took up the regular courses. One hundred and fifty of the assigned officers were present. The original class was composed of 176, but the enlisted men who took their examinations in China and the Philippines were ordered directly to duty with regiments stationed at those places. The present class is quartered in the Artillery barracks at the post. One of the newest additions to their program is an advanced course in fencing, which was not available for the preceding class. This instruction is being given by Captains Scott, Mitchell, O'Loughlin, Grievess and Peyton. On Saturday after the company was inspected the second class received their first application of the typhoid prophylaxis and their small-pox vaccination.

Capt. A. B. Warfield returned to the post last Wednesday from New York, where he went to attend the marriage of his brother, Mr. E. P. Warfield, and Miss Ruth White, of Meriden, Conn. He has resumed his duties as post commandant. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins, of Texarkana, Texas, were guests last week of Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Bailey. Major and Mrs. J. C. Byron, Mr. David Byron and Miss Byron, guests of Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis for the Rice-Byron wedding, have returned to their home in Hagerstown, Md.

The Wulfeuhler State Bank, of Leavenworth, has presented to the auxiliary of the Red Cross a check for \$50 to help them in furthering the work they are so successfully carrying on. The check was presented to Mrs. Mary F. Carney as president of the auxiliary and was transferred to Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley, president of the Fort Leavenworth chapter. Mrs. Harry K. Brown and daughter, Mrs. Baxter Lanier, of Denver, Colo., guests of Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice for a fortnight, were guests of Mrs. Hal Gaylord in Kansas City, Mo., last week. They will return to the post for a short stay before returning to Denver. Capt. Milo C. Corey left Monday for Indianapolis, Ind., for a short stay, returning to Leavenworth for the rest of his month's leave.

Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.O., head of the corps at this post, told 100 or more physicians and their wives at a meeting of the Jackson County Medical Society in Kansas City, Mo., on Friday the process of becoming a soldier doctor. "Don't think you're slacking or choosing a safe and easy department of the Service if you get into the Medical Corps. Don't let your wife get the idea you're going on a road of ease and security. The ratio of mortality among the soldiers of the Medical Department in recent wars has been greater than that of the combatant soldiers." Major Shockley explained that there are only 700 fully trained men in the Medical Corps at the present time, whereas 10,000 will be required for every 1,000,000 men.

Forty-three young men assembled on Monday to take examinations for commission in the Army. The examining board was composed of Major J. M. Morgan, Cavalry; Capt. Ernest R. Gentry, M.O., and Capt. Robert S. Knox, Infantry. Ten consecutive bull's-eyes made at 500 yards on the fort target range with a regulation Army rifle, the best score ever shot under the same conditions by any member of the Leavenworth Rifle Club, was the record made Sunday by Henry Fraser, M.O., president of the organization. The fact that it was made at the first outdoor shoot of the year and under adverse weather conditions makes it even more creditable than ordinarily.

The declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany is causing the Signal Corps recruits to be sent to this post. For some time Depot Company I at the fort, under Capt. J. O. Mauborgne, has been the receiving organization for recruits for the Signal Corps and at present the company has a strength of 250. While this number is far in advance of the normal number of men in a company, which is ordinarily from 100 to 120 men, the increase is allowed in a depot company. One of the most pressing duties of Captain

Mauborgne at present is to find cooks for his large outfit. Fifty-seven new recruits for the company arrived Saturday and on Sunday fifty-seven were sent out to regiments in the Southern Department. The company is now quartered in three barracks and the officers of the organization expect to be compelled to open another barracks for the recruits. Fort Leavenworth is only a temporary station for most of the men who are sent here; as soon as they have learned some of the things that they are supposed to know they are sent immediately to regiments in the Regular Army. Fort Leavenworth has probably the best facilities of any post in the United States for the education of men for this particular arm of the Service. Captain Mauborgne will have complete control of all future work of this kind at Fort Leavenworth.

Drastic steps to protect all the larger Kansas mills and elevators, including those in Leavenworth, are being planned by Governor Arthur Capper, who has wired Secretary of War Baker for permission to call out the Kansas National Guard. Governor Capper intends to use as many of the state troops as necessary to thoroughly protect all grain stored in the state and all of the important flour mills.

At a meeting of the Tonganoxie Good Roads Club held Friday it was decided that the proposed hard-surface road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, to be known as the "Fort to Fort" road, should be eighteen feet wide and of seven-inch (deep) concrete for that portion from Topeka straight through to the Leavenworth county end of the road at Lansing. If twenty-five per cent. of the cost is secured from the Federal good roads appropriation it is figured the cost attached over a period of ten years will be only \$2.90 an acre for each acre within one and one-half miles of the proposed road. That amount includes every possible cost and interest.

The busiest place at Fort Leavenworth is the quarters of Major and Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley, which has been converted into a working center for the Red Cross and all of the women of the post are rapidly completing the necessary articles outlined by the National Society. Mrs. Shockley, president of the post chapter, her assistants and the auxiliaries of Leavenworth and the Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, D.A.R., have already completed a large number of helmet caps, bath robes, shoulder wraps, sheets, pillow cases, abdominal bandages, triangle bandages and all surgical dressings. The Society of Fort Riley is working in conjunction with the Fort Leavenworth Chapter and a large box will be ready for shipment to the base hospital in Kansas City, Mo., the last of the week.

Governor Arthur Capper last week appointed eighteen widely known Kansas women to assume charge of naval recruiting work in Kansas. They will also serve as an auxiliary organization of the Food and Defense Council appointed by the Governor recently.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 14, 1917.

There was quite an exodus of Navy wives from Bremerton last week owing to the sailing of several ships. Mrs. Lacy and Little daughters will go to Coronado to visit her mother. Mrs. Sims. Mrs. C. B. Munger, wife of Surgeon Munger, has gone to California. Mrs. W. D. Baker has given up her house in Bremerton and left for California, to remain while her husband is at sea. Mrs. I. Manning has given up her cottage in Bremerton and goes South, to remain while Lieutenant Manning is away.

Ensign Kenneth Lee Coontz, graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in March, spent last week with his father, Capt. Robert E. Coontz. Mrs. W. H. Stiles, who has given up her rooms at the Kinsap Inn, in preparation for leaving for California with her little daughter, Elizabeth, is spending the week with Surg. and Mrs. R. G. Davis. Capt. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel entertained at dinner on Sunday, complimentary to Surg. and Mrs. C. F. Ely and Mrs. J. Hornberger. Capt. Robert E. Coontz, commandant of the yard, was the guest of President Henry Suzzalo and the faculty of the Washington State University on Friday, Captain Coontz addressing the student body on "The Navy." Accompanying Captain Coontz on this mission were Surg. R. E. Hoyt and Lieut. H. A. Waddington.

Capt. A. A. Ackerman, recently at San Diego, has arrived at the yard for duty and is the guest of Capt. R. E. Coontz. In compliment to Captain Ackerman, Comdr. and Mrs. I. C. Wettengel entertained at dinner on Saturday. Mrs. I. C. Wettengel entertained at luncheon on Sunday, with Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, Mrs. E. D. Almy and Mrs. W. D. Baker as guests. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth was hostess to two tables of bridge guests, followed by tea. The ladies playing were Mesdames Duncan, Wettengel, Druley, Hibbs, Wyman, Chew and Wentworth and Miss Eleanor O'Leary.

Dr. Charles M. Tinney, of Bremerton, has received his commission as passed assistant surgeon in the Navy. He is a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College and has practiced medicine in Bremerton for about nine years. He has been one of the best known and most successful practitioners in this part of the state. He is also at the head of Upton Naval Lodge, F. and A.M. of Bremerton, and one of the most prominent members of the Mystic Shrine, of Seattle. Dr. Tinney has been ordered to duty at Port Angeles, in charge of a recruiting station. Capt. George Slocum, U.S.N., is looking after the defenses of the lower Sound there.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at dinner on Thursday, complimentary to Naval Constr. and Mrs. G. A. Bissett, Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan and Miss Eleanor O'Leary. The monthly "at home" at the Commandant's was well attended last Thursday and owing to the absence of Mrs. Coontz, in the East, her sister, Mrs. Wyman, presided. Mrs. Wyman was assisted in receiving by Mesdames Jensen, Lacy, Wettengel, Hibbs, Duncan and Cook. During her stay in Washington Mrs. Coontz was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. James A. Drain. Mrs. Coontz left Washington Monday and after visiting with friends in Missouri will reach home the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, who came North last week to meet her husband, Lieutenant Commander Jensen, is now a guest at the home of the Commandant. Mrs. W. B. Monroe arrived last week from California, to join Lieutenant Monroe, who is now on duty at the yard. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells entertained at dinner Tuesday, complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen. Additional guests were Capt. R. E. Coontz, Miss Bertha Coontz, Mrs. Wyman and Mary Wells.

Complimentary to her guest, Miss Eleanor O'Leary, Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at dinner on Friday, the occasion being Miss Eleanor's birthday anniversary. The guests included Mrs. J. Hornberger, Mrs. H. W. Brown, Asst. Surg. V. E. Ballinger and Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. Lieut. O. S. Graves is ill in the navy yard hospital, suffering from appendicitis. Surg. and Mrs. C. B. Munger entertained at dinner on Wednesday, followed by cards. The guests included Surg. and Mrs. Ely, Surg. and Mrs. Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, and Lieut. H. Heron. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. P. S. Hyde, in Seattle. Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, who has been in the South for several months with her husband, Lieutenant Hibbs, returned last week and is now the guest of her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth.

Mrs. Martha Gielow, who is spending the year with her daughter, Mrs. O. W. Fisher, and Naval Constructor Fisher, was the guest of Seattle friends for the week-end. Mrs. D. J. Callaghan and her sister-in-law, Miss Rose Marie Callaghan, arrived in Bremerton last week to make their home here while Lieutenant Callaghan is here on duty. Capt. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel were hosts at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen, Surg. and Mrs. R. G. Davis, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Whitford Drake, Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan, Surg. and Mrs. C. F. Ely and Mrs. and Mrs. Forbes.

Mrs. Henry N. Jensen and Mrs. G. A. Duncan were hosts at cards on April 5 for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs and Miss Eleanor O'Leary, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Barron P. Du Bois entertained at bridge on Thursday in honor of Mrs. J. E. Hornberger. Three tables were in play. Mrs. Eaton Edwards, wife of the late Col.

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Eaton Edwards, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, at the torpedo station at Keyport. Surg. and Mrs. C. F. Ely entertained at dinner April 8, with Paymr. and Mrs. J. B. Hornberger and Father Cammerman as guests. Surg. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt entertained at dinner on Tuesday, complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy, Paymaster Colhoun, Miss Colhoun and Surgeon Ohnesorg, with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy as honor guests, Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. Drake entertained at dinner on Thursday, with Surg. and Mrs. C. F. Ely and Lieut. H. O. Roesch as additional guests. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Thomas, of Bremerton, entertained at dinner on Thursday, followed by a box party at the Dream Theater. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Barber and Lieut. E. E. Scranton.

Asst. Surg. V. E. Ballinger has been ordered detached from the yard and leaves next week for Washington, to take a post-graduate course. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at a box party at the Dream Theater in Bremerton on Wednesday, with Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Forbes, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs and Miss Eleanor O'Leary as guests. The largest affair of the week was the bridge party of five tables given by Mrs. Constantine M. Perkins at the Marine Barracks on Tuesday. Mrs. Ida Lambert and Mrs. H. L. Irwin presided over the tea urn. Mrs. E. D. Almy leaves Friday for Southern California. Mrs. Merlin G. Cook and Mrs. M. C. Corn leave next week for California, to meet their husbands, when their ships arrive in Southern waters.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 25, 1917.

For the first time in two or three months the officers of the station entertain at a hop this evening, and although the rule prohibiting visitors is being strictly enforced, the attendance is large on account of the many ships now here. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, from their home at St. Helena, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Paymr. and Mrs. R. K. Van Mater. Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Woodruff arrived in San Francisco last week from Manila. The Lieutenant has been under treatment at the naval hospital at Olongapo. Mrs. La Frenz came in from Guam, while Mrs. J. M. Kates was an arrival from Manila.

Mrs. Emma Whitman entertained in Vallejo on Monday for Mrs. I. K. Seymour, who left to-day for Norfolk to join her daughter, Mrs. F. D. Karns. She has been making her home in Vallejo since June. The bridge guests were Mesdames McClaskey, Sahm, Pope, Coman, Carlson, Curtis and Updegraff. Mrs. John T. Myers also left for Washington, D.C., to-day, she and Mrs. Seymour traveling together.

Mrs. Sherman Miles, wife of Lieutenant Miles, Field Art., is being entertained extensively in San Francisco. Mrs. Oscar G. Long gave a tea for her Tuesday at the Woman's Athletic Club. Miss Rhoda Fulam, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fulam, who are staying at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, gave a luncheon at the Francesca Hotel on Friday

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for Miss Marguerite Caperton, who, with Mrs. William B. Caperton, came up last week from Coronado, where they made their headquarters while Admiral Caperton was in that vicinity. A dozen of the younger set were bidden to meet her. Mrs. Caperton and Miss Caperton are at the St. Francis Hotel for an indefinite stay. Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Durell will entertain at a dinner-dance for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Caperton and Miss Caperton at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco this week.

Capt. Harry George is a recent arrival here from New York. Dr. and Mrs. Fickel, recent arrivals, have taken apartments at the Sevel in Vallejo. The Doctor is attached to the hospital. Dr. Wilson has also arrived there for duty. Mr. and Mrs. James Van Keuren, brother and sister-in-law of Naval Constr. A. H. Van Keuren, stationed here up to a year ago, were guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason on Sunday, en route from Los Angeles East. Constr. and Mrs. Gleason entertained them at the Hotel St. Vincent, in Vallejo. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. George W. Calver reached San Francisco last week from Manila. Friends of Mrs. Calver who knew her as Miss Jessie Willett, daughter of Rear Admiral Willett, extended her a cordial welcome. Ensign H. T. Dickinson also arrived from the Asiatic station last week.

Mrs. P. H. Fretz and children have returned to the yard from Santa Barbara. Mrs. Fretz driving the party up in her car. Her mother, Mrs. Johnstone, who has been in Santa Barbara for some months, also came up in her Pierce Arrow. Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, Jr., are expected to return shortly from Honolulu. Asst. Surg. M. B. Hiden has reached San Francisco from the Orient. Mrs. R. G. Coman entertained at bridge last week for Mesdames See, Ellicott, Sahm, Pope, Scanlon, Trevor, Jones, Curtis and Tox and Miss McMillan, of San Diego, who is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Trevor.

Miss Dorothy Bennett returned yesterday from a few weeks' sojourn in San Francisco. She now has as her guest Miss Gatch, of Berkeley, who occupied an apartment in Vallejo while her brother's ship was at the yard. Mrs. C. A. Carlson had Mrs. R. S. Kingsbury, Mrs. Shea and Mrs. E. E. Curtis in for a game of bridge yesterday. Mrs. Shea is staying at the Collins in Vallejo, as Captain Shea's ship, a Coast Guard vessel, is at the yard. J. Bearwald has returned to San Francisco after a visit to his sister, Mrs. E. E. Curtis. He is recuperating from a severe illness.

Med. Dir. T. A. Berryhill leaves Monday for a short trip to Lake county. Asst. Paymr. H. L. Miller is expected to arrive in San Francisco shortly for recruiting duty. Over 400 patients are now under treatment at the hospital and considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding quarters for them. Never before has the hospital been so taxed. Bids are to be opened in Washington for a three-story addition to the hospital, to cost about \$15,000. Bids are to be opened also for a new shell house and laboratory for the naval magazine, the estimated cost being \$30,000.

The examination for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy will be held at the navy yard this week for pay clerks and enlisted men, while that for civilians will start at the yard on May 15. Several are to take the tests this week and many are now studying for the one in May. Included among the candidates then will be four Vallejo men.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, April 20, 1917.

Last Friday night Mrs. Meador, the Misses Denike, Crutchfield, Nelson and Gullette, Messrs. Denike, Wynch and Lieutenant Hobson motored to the 9th Infantry camp at Encinal and were guests of some of the officers at supper. Mesdames Moorman, Madison and Tarbutton have arrived during the week. Capt. Charles W. Stevenson arrived on Monday to join the 14th Cavalry, but was here only a few days when he received orders detailing him on duty at the Remount Depot at Fort Sam Houston. He was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Warren during his stay. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Apple came from El Paso and joined the 3d Artillery here. Mrs. Kirby Walker and baby have gone to San Antonio for a short visit. Mrs. Sarita Zane and children, Elizabeth and Josephine, and her sister, Mrs. Hollingsworth, have gone to San Antonio for an indefinite stay. Capt. and Mrs. Kinney are motoring to San Antonio in their car.

Last Saturday Miss Louise Muller was hostess at a bridge party of eight tables. Prizes were given to Mesdames Ruckman, Tucker and Miss Mussett. Mrs. Halsell and Mrs. Robert Muller served, assisted by the Misses Mussett, Merriman, Olive and Alice Gray. Other guests were Mesdames Van Vliet, Gray, Fernbaugh, Hasson, Quackenbush, Kinney, Humphrey, Gilbraith, Davidson, Tucker, the Misses Marjorie Ruckman, Gray, Woodruff, Nelson, Denike and others. Mrs. Warren has been entertaining her father, Mr. Goodale, of Honolulu, for several days. Mrs. Walter V. Gallagher and three children arrived Wednesday and are living in two sections of the bungalow on the post.

The ladies' night at the club last Tuesday was very well attended. Dancing was enjoyed until eleven, when a salad course was served by Mesdames Van Vliet and Harris. The ladies who have been taking the course in "First Aid" had the last lecture on Thursday and the examinations on Friday. Dr. Ingold, the instructor, has spared no pains to help the class. Major Davidson was the examiner, and those taking the examination were Mesdames Lee, Warren, Davidson, Quackenbush, Mason Gray, the Misses Ruckman, and Olive and Alice Gray.

Col. and Mrs. Gray gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Capt. and Mrs. Hasson, Capt. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Lieut. and Mrs. Fellows and the Misses Gray. The same evening several people entertained with box parties at the benefit for the Boy Scouts at the Strand Theater. Major and Mrs. Davidson entertained Miss Marjorie Ruckman and Mrs. Ingold, Snyder and Smith. Dr. and Mrs. Austin gave a party for Lieut. and Mrs. Tucker, the Misses Woodruff, Austin, Lieutenant Carr and Mr. Tom Austin. After the per-

formance both parties were entertained with a supper at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Austin.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, April 27, 1917.

Miss Alice Denike on Friday last was hostess at dinner for Mrs. Sue Schmitt, Misses Marguerite Nelson, Myrtle Mackin, Capt. Paul Potter, Lieutenants Hemphill and Hobson, and Mr. Seymour Denike. Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Warren entertained with a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman, Col. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey and Capt. and Mrs. Hasson.

Miss Marjorie Ruckman gave a "movie" party Saturday night, honoring the new lieutenants who recently joined from Fort Leavenworth. The party occupied four boxes at the Strand Theater and later enjoyed a delicious supper at the Officers' Club at the post. The long table was laid for twenty-five guests and was beautifully decorated with roses and greens. The personnel included the Misses Austin, Denike, Muller, Woodruff, Nelson and Olive and Alice Gray, Lieutenants Van Vliet, Adamson, Turner, Kerr, Rollman, Shafer, Clarke, Bond, Carr and Hobson. Major and Mrs. Davidson chaperoned the young people, and later Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman joined them at the club. At the conclusion of supper dancing was enjoyed.

On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Tarbutton and Lieutenant Rinearson took a jolly party in their machines to Santa Rosa ranch for a picnic. Capt. William H. Winters, Q.M.C., and his daughter spent the night in Laredo on Tuesday on their way to Brownsville. Captain Winters is in charge of the truck train going to that place. Mesdames Lee, Wood and Mason Gray have gone to San Antonio. They are the last of the 9th Infantry ladies to leave. Capt. W. R. Leonard, 37th Inf., has gone to Palestine, Texas, and Capt. R. J. West to Hot Springs. These officers are recruiting men for the Officers' Reserve Corps training camps.

Lieut. Herman Beukema, 3d F.A., detailed to relieve Lieut. Herbert Odell in the Signal Corps, will be stationed here. Lieutenant Odell will join the 3d Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston. The building of the wireless towers is completed and they are now waiting the arrival of the receiving and transmitting apparatus, which has been delayed for some time. A new common battery telephone system is to be installed in the post.

The Officers' Reserve Corps training camp for enlisted men opened here on April 20 in one of the vacated militia camps in town. Major Kirby Walker is in charge of the camp, and other officers on duty with it are Captain Humphrey, 14th Cav., and Lieutenants Blythe and McCleary, 37th Inf. The 2d Battalion of the 37th Infantry is on the target range at present. Troop K, 14th Cav., left yesterday for Delores to relieve Troop L. Lieutenants Hemphill and Rollman accompanied the troop. There are ten Germans interned in the post guard house. It is not known how long they will be kept.

Miss Eva Austin entertained at dinner for Miss Marjorie Ruckman and Lieutenants Rinearson and Carr before the hop on Tuesday night. Capt. and Mrs. Tarbutton, Mrs. Schultz, Miss Myrtle Mackin and Captain Potter motored to the target range for supper Wednesday. Mrs. Fielding-Reid, a visitor in San Antonio for the fiesta, returned to Laredo on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan gave a dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mesdames Humphrey, Warren and Hasson.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 28, 1917.

Major and Mrs. Edwin P. Wolfe left El Paso on Wednesday for Washington for station. Major Wolfe has been in charge of the medical supply depot in El Paso for the last year. Lieut. Col. Paul F. Straub, M.C., who has been in charge of the base hospital for eighteen months, has been relieved and left on Tuesday for Fort Logan, Colo. Colonel Straub was relieved by Major J. H. Ford, who has been on duty in the district since last May, and at Columbus, N.M.

Major Howard L. Laubach, 19th Inf., arrived this week to take charge of recruiting in El Paso and the nearby counties. Major Laubach has assigned officers in charge of the various stations as follows: Major John O'Shea, Albuquerque, N.M.; Major Lambert W. Jordan, Deming, N.M.; Major William C. Rogers, Phoenix, Ariz.; Major William F. Creary, Prescott, Ariz.; Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, Amarillo, Texas; Capt. George Baird, Roswell, N.M.; Capt. L. McCloskey, Tulsa, Okla.; Capt. Fred Turner, Enid, Okla.; Capt. Levi G. Brown, Clinton, Okla. Major Laubach returned to Fort Sam Houston Wednesday night.

The Army "gymkana," planned to be held the last of April on the reservation adjoining the garrison, has been abandoned by orders from Gen. Eben Swift, who states that the officers and men have so much to do that the necessary time cannot be spared.

George H. Dean, assistant veterinarian in the U.S. Army, has recently been assigned for duty with the 8th Field Artillery at this post. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., Capt. W. B. Graham and Lieut. W. H. Simpson and John P. Lucas, aids to the General, were guests of honor at the luncheon of the University Club on "Loyalty Day," Tuesday. Captain Graham gave a talk on the subject and expectations of the training schools recently organized here, and paid the non-commissioned officers of the Army a tribute of praise.

Capt. H. F. Dalton, 23d Inf., has been transferred for duty as quartermaster at Madison Barracks, N.Y. Capt. W. J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., has been ordered to Fort Riley as quartermaster. Col. William J. Glasgow, 5th Cav., left El Paso Friday for Fort Myer, Va. Capt. E. S. Stayer, 23d Inf., will leave at once for Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. Major Claude B. Sweezer, assistant inspector of the 2d Division, has been appointed adjutant general of the division, to succeed Capt. V. W. Cooper, who returns to his troop in the 8th Cavalry.

Thirteen carloads of recruits from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., stopped for a while in El Paso the first of the week, en route to stations at Columbus, N.M., Fort Huachuca and Douglas, Ariz. Eighteen young men from El Paso left on Tuesday for California to enter the naval training school. This brings the number of naval recruits entering in this city up to the 200 mark. The supply of water at this post has been greatly increased as soon as the machinery now being installed is completed. Four additional wells have been made and a number of additional water pipes are being laid to different points. Other improvements are being contemplated in the near future. Colonel Stark, ordered for duty to the Southeastern Department, left El Paso Monday for Charleston.

The Navy recruiting station in El Paso was notified this week to discontinue taking women recruits as yeomen. A number of young women of El Paso signed up at the naval station for work in that department in the event that they were needed.

One hundred and thirty non-commissioned officers from the 34th Infantry, now stationed in the Big Bend country several hundred miles east of El Paso, arrived Friday night from their different stations along the border front to enter the officers' training school at this post. They have been recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, and will take a three months' course of study before receiving their commissions.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Kilburn, who graduated from West Point the first of the month, arrived this week on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kilburn, with whom he will remain until he is assigned to his regiment for duty. Lieut. Col. H. H. Whitney, recently relieved from duty as adjutant general in the El Paso military district and assigned to same duty in the Western Department, left El Paso last Saturday for station at the Presidio of San Francisco. Capt. Kenneth B. Harmon, chief ordnance officer of the El Paso military district, left this week for the Ordnance Department at Washington. His successor here has not yet been appointed.

Four hundred and fifty recruits arrived in the district Friday from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and were assigned to the 23d U.S. Infantry, stationed at this point. Capt. Robert J. Maxey, 18th Inf., and Capt. Morris J. Locke, 8th Field Art., have been assigned to duty as recruiting officers for the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mrs. Isaac Spalding gave a tea on Monday, complimentary to Miss Alice Taylor, whose marriage to Lieut. Welton M. Modestine will take place May 2. Baskets of dainties tied

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Worn and Highly Recommended
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Made in All Leathers to Measure

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with yellow tulle bows decorated the tea table and were used throughout the rooms. The bride-elect was the recipient of a number of pretty gifts from her friends. Mrs. J. H. Nations gave a tea at the Paso del Norte Hotel on Wednesday, the proceeds, \$200, being presented to the local Red Cross Chapter finance committee. Dancing was enjoyed during the reception hours.

Capt. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster entertained with a buffet supper on Wednesday, complimentary to Miss Alice Taylor. The party later attended the hop at the Officers' Club. Chaplain W. K. Lloyd, 13th Cav., addressed the members of the Woman's Club on Wednesday on the subject of the Soldiers' Club, recently opened in the city, for the benefit of the Regular soldiers.

The play, "Milestones," was given by the students of the El Paso High School on Tuesday evening, and the proceeds, \$215, were given to the local Red Cross. The regimental band of the 23d Infantry rendered a very enjoyable concert preceding the rising of the curtain. Miss Evelyn Jones, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Jones, was hostess at a luncheon on Tuesday, complimentary to Miss Alice Taylor. Covers were laid for eight. Schuyler Reany, son of Major and Mrs. Robert J. Reany, entertained a number of his school friends with a dance on Saturday evening.

L. M. Lawson, of the Reclamation Service in El Paso, has accepted a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps as a captain of Engineers.

The field events given last week at Washington Park for the benefit of the Army and Navy Relief Society by the Fort Bliss auxiliary were very successful and attended by many hundreds of persons from the different regiments and from the city.

Mrs. Herbert E. Mann gave a tea on Thursday, complimentary to Miss Alice Taylor. The Cavalry colors were used throughout the house. The many guests were received by the hostess and the guest of honor, Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh poured coffee. Mrs. Henry Bull presided over the tea urn. Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, sister of Miss Taylor, and Mesdames Gregory, Wheeler, Hospital and Boye assisted. A delightful musical program was rendered by the regimental band of the 17th Cavalry.

Capt. William C. Nicholson and sister, Mrs. Helen Crean, entertained a party of friends at dinner at the Country Club Thursday, preceding the mid-week dance of the club, to which the party, including Mrs. Henry T. Bull, entertained informally on Friday with a luncheon for Miss Taylor, whose marriage is to take place next week.

The Tourist Club of the city will give an entertainment this evening for the benefit of the soldiers at their club house on Stanton street. It has been planned that different women's organizations of the city give weekly entertainments at the club house for the pleasure of the men.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 28, 1917.

The officers of Fort Sam Houston entertained Tuesday with the last of the series of hops of the season, honoring General Pershing. The affair was characterized by a brilliant gathering from the post and city. The hall was gay in its patriotic decoration of red, white and blue, with here and there the colors of the 3d Field Artillery, 19th Infantry, 3d Cavalry and 9th Infantry. On the stage a realistic picture was presented in the pitched tent surrounded by boughs of mesquite; directly in front of the tent door a brilliant fire shedding a glow over the camp ground. Down in front were numbers of crossed sabers and stacked rifles, adding their share to the realism of the picture. The 19th Infantry band gave the program of dance music. The receiving line was headed by General Pershing, with Col. M. F. Walz introducing the guests, and Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy and Col. and Mrs. Augustus P. Blockson.

Major and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan entertained with a dinner, complimenting Gen. J. J. Pershing, prior to the hop. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger, Lieutenant Marquette, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard B. Paddock, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, Col. and Mesdames Rogers, Millar, Barnum, Langitt, Browne, Winn, Mrs. Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Reade, Capt. R. H. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Pinger and Mrs. Frances B. Payne.

General Pershing was host at dinner at the Menger Hotel on Friday for Judge and Mrs. Winchester Kelso, Mr. and Mrs. McNary, Mr. and Mrs. Turney, Major and Mrs. Orin Wolf, Miss Lucy Burleson, Miss Evelyn Haile and Lieutenant Collins. Major C. E. Hawkins, 14th Cav., is at the Menger for a few days on the way from Del Rio, Texas, to Little Rock. Capt. Samuel N. Hayes, 4th Inf., is a guest at the Menger Hotel. Mrs. Robert A. Brown entertained at luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Buny, Winn, Kennon, Bullis, Galbraith, Walsh and Miss Keen.

Miss Margaret Wilkins was hostess Monday at a luncheon at the Wolf and Marx Japanese tea room, honoring Miss Adelaide Lewis. Her guests included Mesdames B. M. Bailey, C. D. Cowles, F. Hunter and Misses Winn, Dunn, Metcalfe, Waggoner, Glass, Morsyth, Bullis and Wilkins. Lieut. and Mrs. Lucien H. Tallafiero, after a short visit with Mrs. Tallafiero's parents, left last week for Indianapolis, Lieutenant Tallafiero having been detailed as instructor of the National Guard of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Mrs. Mainard A. Wills, of Fort Leavenworth, is in the city visiting her mother, Mrs. Oscar Rossy.

Mrs. C. H. Jones has returned to her home in El Paso after spending a week in the city, visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. T. M. Turner. Mrs. Stewart Wildman and her mother, Mrs. John Stewart, who have been guests at the Menger for the winter, have left for their home in Council Bluffs, Iowa. W. A. Parker, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Louis Thibadeau, at Fort Sam Houston.

Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Westgard, of New York, are guests at the St. Anthony Hotel. Capt. John S. Fair has left for Washington for service in the Quartermaster General's Office. Captain Fair was in charge of the work of establishing the new remount at Leon Springs, and under his supervision the 18,000-acre tract owned by the Government has been converted into a remount station. Capt. J. E. Fehet, who has been in charge of the remount station at El Paso, has been detailed to succeed Captain Fair and has arrived to take up his new duties.

Major C. H. Bridges, 30th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Jesse Gaston, 36th Inf., have arrived in Dallas and established headquarters

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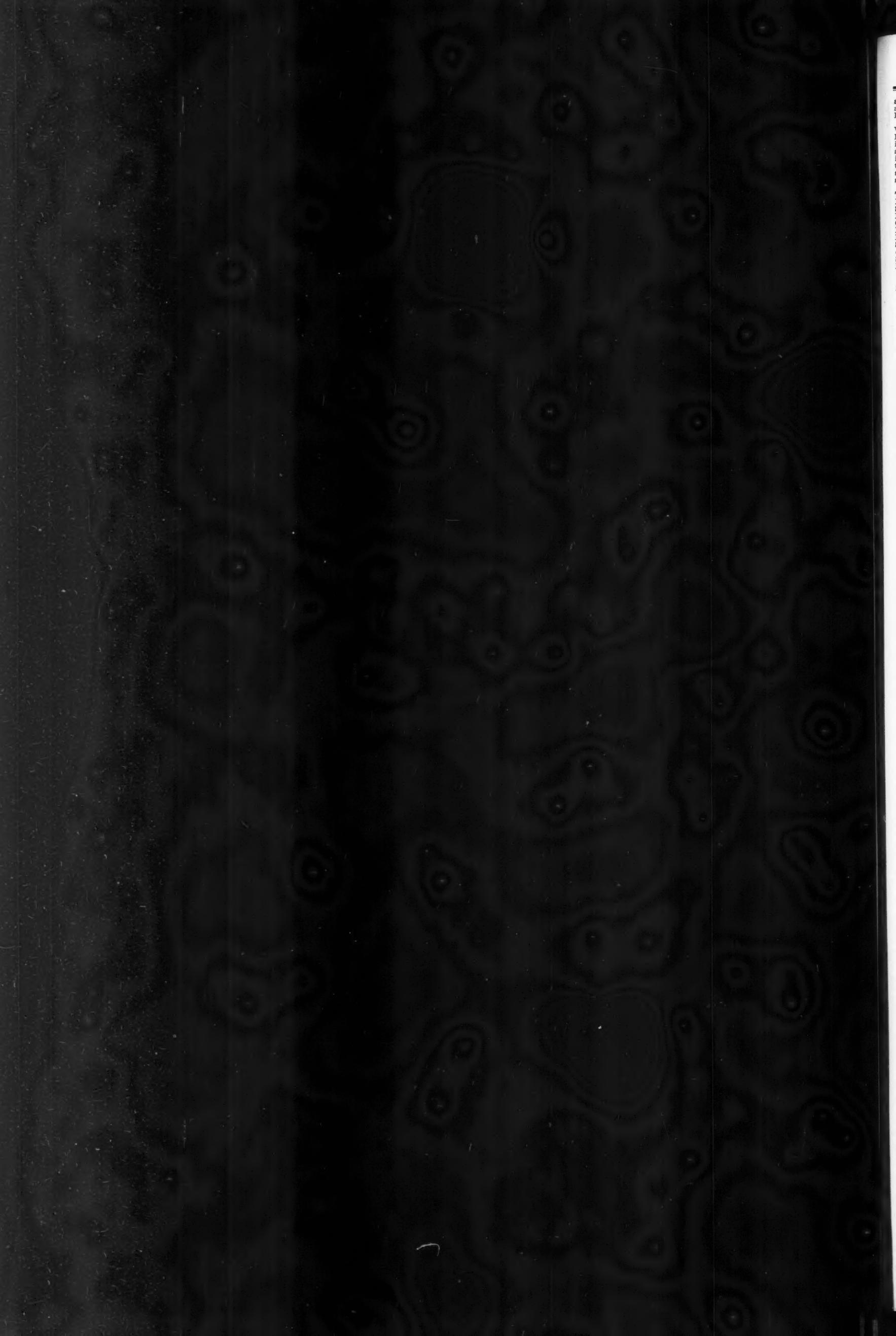
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at the Chamber of Commerce Building. They will examine applicants for the officers' training camp to be opened at Leon Springs.

A private representation of "Womanhood" was given on Wednesday at the Grand Opera House for Gen. John J. Pershing and staff officers at Fort Sam Houston. This showing was arranged because the film, in the opinion of Army and Navy officials, has been a decided stimulus to recruiting in the East, where it already has appeared, and because of the various military features it displayed. A telegram was sent to Governor Ferguson inviting him also to attend the showing of the film.

Col. and Mrs. I. T. Pryor entertained at Hot Wells Hotel Tuesday, honoring Gen. John J. Pershing and for Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Colonel Fleming, Major Gordon, Major and Mrs. S. J. B. Schindel, Major and Mrs. A. C. Dalton, Major and Mrs. George W. Helms, Major Madden, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Eleanor G. Stevenson, Miss Virginia Deraud, Charles Golding, Sam Castleman, D. M. Pryor and Simon Rooney. Mrs. A. C. Dalton entertained at luncheon during the week at the Menger Hotel for Mesdames Martin Shallenberger, Harry L. Wilkins, Richard Paddock and Eleanor Stevenson. Lieut. Charles C. Todd, U.S.A., retired, has been recalled to temporary service and is to be stationed at the military prison, Fort McPherson, Ga. He will leave San Antonio in a few days. Miss Laura Girard has returned from a three months' visit to New York and other Eastern points.

A mimic battle, in which 5,000 troops engaged, was fought on the big maneuver field of Camp Wilson on Saturday, the event having been arranged by Brig. Gen. James Parker. Fully 25,000 persons viewed the battle, which lasted for three hours. Three regiments of Infantry, a regiment of Cavalry and a regiment of Field Artillery auxiliary troops were used. Preceding the sham battle the regiments taking part were reviewed by General Parker. The 9th Infantry arrived from Laredo on Monday, marching the entire distance, and is stationed at Camp Wilson.

Lieut. Claude Monnier, an officer of the French army, arrived in San Antonio on Wednesday from El Paso. His passport and military papers were stolen from him before reaching this city. He is on his way from Mexico to France.

Baseball teams are being organized rapidly and the various teams soon will be in shape for games with city teams. Last year the Texas Militia made a record in athletic lines, especially in football, defeating all comers.

Actual enlisting in the reserve officers' training camp to be conducted at Leon Springs for three months, commencing May 8, was started this week. The officers expect no difficulty in securing the 2,500 who will constitute the class to be conducted. Major General Pershing has detailed twenty-seven officers of the Regular Army to examine applicants for admission to the reserve officers' camps to be conducted in the Southern Department, one camp at Leon Springs and one at Fort Logan H. Root, at Little Rock, Ark. The officers left Monday and yesterday for their several recruiting stations.

Recruiting in the Aviation Reserve Corps will start immediately, according to announcement made by Major T. F. Dodd, department aviation officer, stationed at Fort Sam Houston. Authority for the examination of applicants for commissions in the Aviation Reserve Corps has been received by Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, president of the local examining board at Fort Sam Houston.

For the first time in the history of the U.S. Army a class of "chautauques and mechanics" has been graduated from the automobile school of the War Department. The class was graduated at Fort Sam Houston and the men (all of whom are enlisted) will at once be assigned to duty in the line in which they are needed. Major F. H. Pope was officer in charge of the school, which was conducted under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster's Department, Col. H. L. Rogers being Chief Quartermaster. More men are being continually enlisted in this department of the Army here, as expert mechanics and chautauques are in demand by the Southern Department. The shops at the Army post are being operated day and night, night shifts having been started recently.

Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Allen entertained at dinner before the hot Tuesday. Covers were laid for Mrs. Miller, Misses Mildred Morris, Elsie Schmitt, Octavia Bullis, Captains Davidson, Atkinson, Walker and Spatz and the hostess. Col. and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, of the staff post, entertained with supper Sunday for General Pershing and the younger ladies and officers of the post. Miss Adelaide Lewis, guest of Col. and Mrs. Blockson, left Wednesday for Springfield, Ill.

Two fast and exciting games of polo were seen in the series for the General Parker cups at Fort Sam Houston on Sunday. Each was a contest right through the final chukker. In the first game the 3d Cavalry team won from the Staff Remount four, 3½ to 4½. In the second San Antonio defeated the Aides-de-Camp quartette, 7½ to 6. Each game went six periods. There was a large crowd on hand, one of the biggest ever assembled for a sporting event at Fort Sam Houston. The 3d Cavalry furnished the music; the Captain Barrows refereed. There will be a practice session at Treat Field on Wednesday and Sunday the tournament will close, unless there is a tie-up. Following this tournament there will be two others. General Pershing having put up a set of cups and the McNeil Jewelry Company also giving a set of trophies for a similar event. The polo games at Fort Sam Houston on Friday attracted a large number of society folk, who enjoyed the polo and tea. Hostesses of the afternoon were Mesdames Charles W. Throckmorton, E. D. Evans, F. Barrows, Alexander Jones and Miss Gertrude Negley; the games were particularly interesting to some of the fiesta visitors who are staying over a few days more as guests of the in-town girls.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., March 26, 1917.

Gen. and Mrs. Morrison entertained on Monday at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Lynch, Major and Mrs. Canby, Capt. and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Buck and Mr. and Mrs. Cairns. Mrs. George M. McClellan, wife of Lieutenant McClellan, 15th Cav., entertained last Monday at a supper and bridge party. Major and Mrs. Preston Brown, 31st Inf., left last week en route for Australia, where Major Brown was ordered by cable from the War Department.

Admiral and Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., entertained last Thursday aboard ship for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Liggett. Among the people from the post who attended were Gen. and Mrs. Morrison. Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds entertained at a pretty dinner last Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter, Justice and Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Baker and Medical Inspector von Wedekind. Capt. and Mrs. Llewellyn Oliver, 15th Cav., gave a dinner last Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, Col. and Mrs. Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Clark, Major and Mrs. Hickok, Mrs. Heard and Colonel Sargent. Major Thomas W. Darrah gave a launch party last Tuesday evening up the Pajaro River and returned to the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Brady. Col. and Mrs. Kimball will later visit at Camp John Hay, Baguio. Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, 31st Inf., entertained at tea last Friday in honor of their house guest, Miss Dorst, of Virginia. During the afternoon nearly everyone on the post called, besides many from Manila.

Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons sailed for the homeland on the last transport. Colonel Irons has been detailed as military attaché in Tokio for four years. Gen. and Mrs. John F. Morrison gave a pretty dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Manila last Wednesday in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter and for Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Comdrs. and Mesdames Foley, Althouse, Kellogg, Col. and Mesdames Hinds, Barrette, Morse, Winters, Capt. and Mrs. Brown and Lieutenant Ford. Lieut. R. F. Walsh, 31st Inf., sailed last week for China and Japan, where he will travel for several months. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison entertained last Saturday at dinner in honor of British Consul General and Mrs. Rentiers, and for Col. and Mesdames Poore, Hoff and Gordon, Major and Mrs. Weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Calvert, 15th Cav., entertained last Tuesday evening for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, Col. and Mrs. Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett.

Mrs. Emilie V. Cutrer was hostess at bridge last Tuesday

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen



The Pen for Active Service

There isn't a man in the Army or Navy who doesn't need a Waterman's Ideal.

Afield or afloat this pen can be conveniently carried, always ready for instant use anywhere—at a desk or a hundred miles from an inkwell. Even the smaller sizes have sufficient ink capacity to write thousands of words. It is the safe pen to carry—the dependable and accurate pen with which to write.

Self-Filling, Safety, Regular and Pocket Types—points of all degrees to fit every hand. \$2.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and up.

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for Mesdames Kauffman, Billingslea, Conner, Whitcomb, McMahon, Hay, Gordon, Leitch, Casteel, Westlake, O'Hara, Elser, Feild, Lynch, Weeks, Sterrett, Elting, McClellan, Mallon, Taylor, Vachon, Wheeler, Ball, Struthers, Moose, Marshall and Miss Fithian. Col. and Mrs. Crosby entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Major and Mrs. Billingslea, Major and Mrs. Shepard, Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Miss Loughborough and Major Manly. Mrs. L. W. Oliver was hostess at a jolly swimming party last Friday morning in the Y.M.C.A. building. Afterward Mrs. Oliver served lunch at her home.

Capt. and Mrs. Halley were hosts at dinner last Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Callan, Major and Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Rockwell and Colonel Morrow. Last Saturday Major and Mrs. Shepard entertained at a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Colonel Zalinski, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Capt. and Mrs. Seigel, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt and Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell. Col. and Mrs. Shanks gave a dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Carey, Miss Carey, Miss Shanks, Colonel Wilson, Lieutenants McDonnell, Dorst and Worsham.

Capt. and Mrs. Luther Poust were hosts at dinner last Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Oliver, Miss Hiller, Miss Rose Clark, Captain Weidner, Mrs. Tobias and Harden. Mrs. Barth is at Camp John Hay, Baguio, for several weeks during the hot season. Major and Mrs. Preston Brown, 31st Inf., who sailed a few days ago on the Nippon Maru for Australia, left the ship at Zamboanga, where they had received word from the War Department to return to Manila and await orders.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Haskell entertained informally last Sunday evening. Lieut. William H. Gill and John F. Wall, who have been spending several days at Camp John Hay, Baguio, returned to the post this week. Col. and Mrs. Winters entertained last Saturday evening.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., April 8, 1917.

Major and Mrs. William B. Cochran entertained last Sunday with a picnic at Haleiwa, and after a dip in the ocean luncheon was spread under the trees on the beach. The guests were Col. and Mrs. James McRae, the Misses McRae, Colonel Faison, Major Charles Nelson, Mrs. Edward F. Witsell and the two little daughters of the host and hostess. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. Barker last Sunday. Dr. Harry Deiber spent a delightful day last Sunday hunting on Waianae.

Mrs. William L. Morris and small son, house guests of Capt. and Mrs. McKain for two months, sailed for the States on the Great Northern last Tuesday. Louise, daughter of Major and Mrs. Cochran, has been confined to the house for a few days with a slight attack of fever. Mrs. Edward F. Witsell entertained at luncheon last Monday at the University Club for Mrs. Julian C. Rivers, of New York, Miss Anita Rivers and Mrs. William B. Cochran.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Camp sailed for the mainland on Thursday. Capt. Paul R. Manchester, of Schofield Barracks, was luncheon guest of Major and Mrs. William B. Cochran on Thursday. The German class met as usual this week on Monday and Thursday evenings at the quarters of Capt. Alden C. Knowles. Capt. Paul R. Manchester and Lieut. Robert G. Calder were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Lyon on Friday. Dr. Harry M. Deiber and Lieutenants Witsell and Winslow, of Pearl Harbor, were dinner guests of Miss Beulah Girard on Monday at the Pleasanton Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Steele, of Syracuse, N.Y., entertained at dinner at the Pleasanton Hotel last Monday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Lyon. Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum spent the week-end at Schofield Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Lyon last Monday. Major and Mrs. George Bell, Jr., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum while the transport remained in port. On Wednesday Mrs. Edward F. Witsell gave a tea-dance at the Laniaka tea rooms, honoring Miss Anita Rivers, of New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Halloran entertained at dinner last Monday for Lieut. Carl L. Cohen. Lieut. Alfred H. Hobley has been confined to his house for the past week with an infected foot. Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Lyon entertained at dinner Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Steele. Major and Mrs.

Robert P. Howell and son, Robert, were returning passengers from Japan, where they have been spending the last few months. Mrs. John Randolph is convalescing from her recent spell of illness. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood on Tuesday.

Col. Harry L. Roberts, who was at one time on duty with the 2d, has been ordered for duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Mrs. Samuel J. Heidner has been ill for a week. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick A. Barker entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Clark, of Pearl Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Case Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Von Hamm, Major and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, Mrs. Witsell and Captain Gallogly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Hardigg entertained at dinner on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Camp. Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Lewis and Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Barker. After dinner bridge was enjoyed. Major and Mrs. Rosenbaum entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. George Bell, Major and Mrs. Sorley and Lieut. and Mrs. Camp.

Col. and Mrs. Irons arrived on the Logan and are spending a few days at the Courtland while some work on their quarters is being done. Mrs. William R. Dashiell entertained at tea Thursday. Miss Alice Palmer returned Thursday from a visit to Mrs. C. B. Cooper at her home on Tantalus. Mrs. Witsell was a luncheon guest of Mrs. J. C. Rivers at the Moana Hotel on Tuesday. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Crenshaw entertained at a dinner at the Country Club on Wednesday for eighteen guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis D. Pepin entertained on Wednesday with a swimming party for Mr. and Mrs. G. K. French, Capt. and Mrs. B. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward C. Wallington, Capt. Malcolm F. Andrus and Lieutenant Haw. Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter, wife of Colonel Hunter, has left for the coast. Mrs. O. P. Downing, of San Francisco, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Edgar, has left for the coast. Mrs. Edward Carpenter, accompanied by her two children, has sailed for San Francisco.

Fort Shafter, H.T., April 16, 1917.

One of the largest affairs given at Fort Shafter recently was the yellow tea given by Mrs. Edward F. Witsell on April 11 in honor of Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons and Mrs. and Miss Rivers. Mrs. Witsell received on the lanai, assisted by Mesdames Hartnett, Dashiell and McAdams and the Misses Baker and Rosenbaum. The 2d Infantry band played, and over 150 guests called. On the same evening Col. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Lewis and Col. Charles A. Hedekin.

Major Frederick T. Arnold was dinner guest of Major and Mrs. Eugene H. Hartnett on Wednesday. Mrs. Charles A. Lewis was hostess for the Tuesday Evening Card Club this week and Capt. Raymond A. Wheeler held highest score. Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Hardigg entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler and Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Barker. Capt. and Mrs. Claire E. Bennett and Mrs. McAdams were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. S. J. Heidner on Tuesday. Miss Isabel Baker spent the week-end at Haleiwa.

A simple but impressive ceremony took place Sunday at St. Andrew's Cathedral, when little Dorothy Ann Holliday was christened by Canon Ault. The sponsors were Mrs. Richard S. Pearson, Mrs. Otho Rosenbaum and Col. William R. Dashiell. Mrs. Witsell had Sunday dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Henry C. K. Muhlenberg. Nearly sixty children attended the Easter services at the post Sunday school.

The first aid class held two interesting meetings this week. Mrs. Eugene H. Hartnett lecturing on Thursday. Mrs. William B. Cochran had one table of bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Witsell, Hartnett and Rivers. Mrs. Witsell, Lieutenant Witsell and Dr. Deiber motored to Haleiwa for the moonlight dance. Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn on Tuesday. On Friday Miss Rosenbaum was luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. James McRae at the Young Hotel.

Col. and Mrs. Irons lunched with Col. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell on Tuesday. As a farewell to Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum, who leaves on the next transport, Mrs. James H. McRae entertained with a bridge-luncheon, Mrs. Charles A. Hedekin and Mrs. William B. Cochran winning the prizes. Col. William Weigel entertained at dinner at the University Club on

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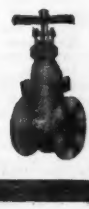
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Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Irons. The Engineer bachelors entertained on Monday at a Welsh rabbit, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler chaperoning the party. Mrs. Wittsell dined with Mrs. and Miss Rivers on Thursday at the Moana Hotel.

Miss Rosenbaum entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Miss Rivers. Miss Dorothy Harker was luncheon guest of Miss Isabel Baker on Thursday. Mrs. Bernhardt K. Stumberg entertained at a bridge-ten on Friday at the Laniakea tea room. Mesdames Wheeler, Dashiell and Rivers won the prizes. Miss Rosenbaum entertained with a sewing party Friday for the Misses McRae, Ruth McChesney, Baker, Harker and Martha McChesney.

The many friends of Major and Mrs. Charles A. Ragan regretted to see them sail for the mainland on the transport. Major Ragan, who has not been in very good health, is going to New York for treatment and will return after a few months. Col. and Mrs. Schofield entertained at the Moana Hotel at dinner last Friday for twelve. Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone were guests of honor at a musicale given by Mrs. George Rodick on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Stone leave for the mainland on the next transport. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes entertained at dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. George Clark, U.S.N.; Major and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh J. Knerr entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Pepin and Lieut. and Mrs. Wallington. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Crenshaw entertained at dinner at the University Club for Comdr. and Mrs. George Clark, U.S.N.; Commander Hart, Paymaster Grey, U.S.N., and Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes.

Col. and Mrs. Frank H. Keefer entertained at dinner at the University Club on Friday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry D. Lewis and for Capt. Henry Merriman, Miss Isabel Baker and Lieuts. Frank Reilly and Edward C. Rose.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 9, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Snow were the inspiration for a brilliant reception and dance given on Saturday evening by the officers and ladies of the 1st Field Artillery. Captain McIntyre introduced the guests to Col. and Mrs. Snow. Mrs. Arthur Locke was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Barney last week. Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre entertained at dinner on Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Treat, Col. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Locke and Mr. Treat.

Miss Margaret Merrill has been spending the Easter holidays with Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Rice. Mrs. Raymond A. Pratt was hostess at a bridge-luncheon on Saturday in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Hoggson and Mrs. Downing, and for Mesdames Snow, Locke, Pick, Corey, Dickinson, Jordan, Rice, Mickelson, Erlenkotter and Miss Catherine Carnahan.

Capt. and Mrs. Paine were hosts at dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Austin, Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. McClean, Lieut. and Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Hoggson, Mrs. Downing, Captain Eckels and Lieutenant Greenwald.

Mrs. Albright entertained at a "Kensington" on Wednesday for Mesdames Wise, Schley, Spalding, Corby, Cecil, Loud, Cheney, Householder, Truesdell, Boyd, Ballinger, Frank, Carr and Denson. Colonel Reynolds and family have moved from Honolulu to Schofield.

Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre were hosts at a jolly picnic supper on the beach near Haleiwa on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Browning, Capt. and Mrs. Conger Pratt, the Misses Katherine and Margaret Treat, Lieutenants Greenwald, Selleck and Arnold.

Mrs. Pridgen and Mrs. John B. Richardson have returned to the post after a month's sojourn at the Colonial Hotel, in Honolulu. Mrs. Robert M. Cheney was honor guest at a

bridge-ten given by Mrs. Day on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Byard Sneed had Capt. and Mrs. John D. Burnett as dinner guests on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow were guests of Capt. and Mrs. John D. Reardon on Sunday.

Misses Gertrude and Katherine Jones left on the last transport for their home in Saugerties, N.Y. Major and Mrs. Lloyd had Major Butler and Captain Kibbreth as dinner guests on Saturday. Dr. and Mrs. Pick gave a supper on Thursday for Mrs. J. B. Lightfoot, of Wahiawa; Miss Mabel Lightfoot, Mrs. McLaurin, Miss Chalmers, Miss Austin, Miss Pick, Captain Smith, Lieutenants Rayner, McQuillin, Rothwell, Stewart, Frankenberg, Dr. O'Connor and Lieutenant Andrus. Capt. and Mrs. Reardon had as dinner guests on Friday Mr. and Mrs. Alfong, from the peninsula. Mrs. Durfee and children spent several days last week with Col. and Mrs. Dashiell at Fort Shafter.

Major and Mrs. Hyer were hosts at dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Brett, Col. and Mrs. Littebrant and Major and Mrs. Henry. Capt. and Mrs. Gienty were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Herr. Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum, of Fort Shafter, has been spending a few days this week with Major and Mrs. Hyer. Dr. and Mrs. Pick had as luncheon guests on Tuesday Miss Chalmers, Miss Austin and Mr. Chalmers.

The 4th Cavalry have gone into Honolulu for guard duty to relieve the 32d Infantry, which came back to the post on Thursday after a month's stay in camp. The regiment reached Schofield at 11 p.m. The regimental band went out to meet them and all marched into camp to the tune of "Waikiki."

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 16, 1917.

Lieutenant Palmer and Miss Palmer entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Austin, Capt. and Mrs. Paine, Capt. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Herr, the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Captains Smith and Selleck, Capt. and Mrs. Truesdell were dinner hosts on Sunday for Colonel Faison and Major Nelson. Lieutenant Watrous, who has been spending three months' leave in New York city, returned on the transport.

Gen. and Mrs. Strong, of Honolulu, were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Lloyd on Wednesday. Mrs. Hawkins spent a few days last week at Fort Kamehameha, as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pillow. Preceding the Field Artillery hop on Wednesday, Capt. and Mrs. Corey entertained at dinner for eighteen guests. Capt. and Mrs. Riggs had Major and Mrs. Bloomer, of Honolulu, as luncheon guests on Wednesday. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Pratt gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Hoggson, Mrs. Downing, Captain Eckels and Lieutenant Greenwald. Colonel Faison was host at luncheon and bridge on Friday for Mesdames Strong, Schley, Glover, Frank and Major Nelson.

On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Rice were hosts at supper for Col. and Mrs. Carnahan, Capt. and Mrs. Van Way, Capt. and Mrs. Kumpke, Dr. and Mrs. Forbes, Misses Carnahan and Merrill, Captain Simons, Lieutenants Riley and Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Pillow and Capt. and Mrs. Kimball, of Fort Kamehameha, were luncheon guests of Major and Mrs. Hawkins on Wednesday. Dining with Capt. and Mrs. Pridgen on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Durfee, Capt. and Mrs. Blasland, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett and Major Langdon. Capt. and Mrs. Bell had Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson as dinner guests on Sunday.

Mrs. Hauser has returned to Schofield after three months spent with her mother in Dayton, Ohio. Among the Schofield people who attended the costume party given by Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Sloan on Saturday at Kamehameha were Capt. and Mesdames McIntyre, Hoyle, Cheney, Pratt, Herr and Riggs and Miss Brett.

On Thursday Mrs. Carl J. Ballinger was hostess at a sewing party for Mesdames Albright, Schley, Sheen, Loud, Wise, Cecil, Truesdell, Householder, Wyman, Spalding, Frank, Denson, Carr, Boyd and Bratton. Mrs. Charles A. Hedekin and Mrs. Hawkins were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. James McRae on Thursday in Honolulu.

Dr. and Mrs. Tooley have moved to Fort Kamehameha. Capt. and Mrs. Manchester had as Sunday dinner guests, Captain Ulio and Lieutenant Schmidt. Capt. and Mrs. Riggs had dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Brett, Col. and Mrs. Littebrant, Mrs. Conger Pratt and Major Rufus E. Longan. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank had Lieutenant Philoon as a dinner guest on Wednesday. Dining with Capt. and Mrs. Sneed on Sunday were Captain Ulio and Lieutenant Cohen.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, April 17, 1917.

Major William O. Johnson, I.G.D., dined with Capt. and Mrs. Herman Glade on Wednesday. Mrs. C. O. Sherrill, with her small son, Caldwell, from Quarry Heights, was the all-day guest of Mrs. J. B. Barnes on Wednesday. Mrs. Wilford Twyman and three children, who have been with Captain Twyman during his month in charge of the lock guard at Pedro Miguel, returned to the garrison on Wednesday.

The following companies from the 5th Infantry were relieved by companies of the 29th Infantry and returned to Empire on Thursday: Co. A and B, under Captain Bugbee and Lieutenant O'Brien, from Balboa Locks; Co. C, commanded by Captain Justice, from Miraflores Locks; Co. D, with Captain Twyman in command, from Pedro Miguel Locks; Co. I, under Captain Brady, from Cristobal Locks; Co. K, with Captain Hopson in command, from Cristobal and Mount Hope, and Co. M, with Captain Wade commanding, from Darien. Mrs. Charles Keller, of Camp Gaillard, was the guest of Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee for several days. The Woman's Guild of St. Luke's Chapel, Ancon, gave a tea on Thursday at the Japanese Tea Shop, in the city of Panama, for the benefit of the French War Orphans' Fund, when many of the Army matrons and young ladies, as well as the small girls as waitresses, assisted in making it the great success that it was, when a nice sum was realized for the good cause.

Anna Pavlova, the Russian danseuse, with her company of superb dancers, was at the National Theater, in the city of Panama, for five nights last week and to all these society turned out in large numbers. On Thursday night Colonel Johnson, Miss Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Partello, Miss Edith Ellis and Capt. and Mrs. Noble J. Wiley were members of a box party at the Russian ballet, and the following night Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee and Capt. and Mrs. Wills attended.

The ladies of the garrison met with Miss Johnson on Friday, to form a Red Cross class, which is to meet twice a week in the future, to study the prescribed Red Cross textbook, with Dr. Dunham as instructor. Mrs. Charles A. Dravo spent several days of last week with Col. and Miss Johnson.

A baseball game between officials of the Panama Canal and those of the Army forces stationed on the Zone was played on the Balboa diamond Saturday for the benefit of the Canal Zone chapter of the American National Red Cross, which turned out to be one of the most laughable and thoroughly enjoyable games that has been witnessed in many a day, for most of the players had long since passed their day as twirlers on the diamond, while the decisions of the umpires (who were togged out in the most outlandish costumes) were funny beyond description. However, the Army team won, whether fair and square is a question. Young society girls and little girls, dressed as Red Cross nurses, sold candies, peanuts and cold drinks, from which a large sum was derived to add to the snug amount realized.

Majors G. E. Baltzell and J. B. Gowen were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Huguet for dinner on Sunday. Mrs. Wills dined with Capt. and Mrs. Twyman that day. The evening Capt. and Mrs. Partello's dinner guests were Dr. William E. King, Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Wade entertained at dinner at the Tivoli on Friday night before the reception for General Edwards, Major and Mrs. Miller and Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford. Capt. and Mrs. Twyman were dinner guests that evening of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Waldron, who gave a dinner at the hotel for twelve.

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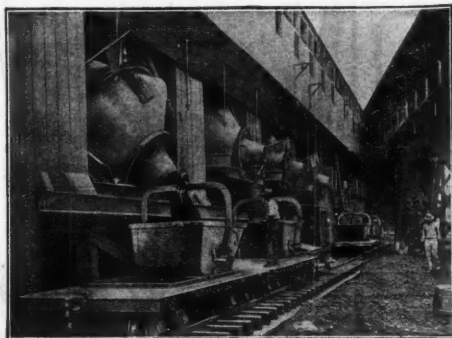
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ferred upon Gen. Clarence R. Edwards in a small degree prove the popularity of this highly esteemed and much loved commanding general, who sailed yesterday for New York, en route to his new command at Boston. Civilians as well as those of the Army and Navy were loth to see him go. On Saturday he met all the non-commissioned officers from the different Zone garrisons at the Soldiers' Club in the city of Panama, where he made them an excellent talk, expressing his appreciation of their behavior and loyalty during the time that he had been their commanding general, and showing his trust in them in the uncertain days ahead of them, and then he shook the hand of each, bidding them a personal farewell. That evening the officers of the Zone gave a farewell reception for him at the Tivoli Hotel, which surpassed in beauty and brilliancy any of the many large social functions that have in the past been given there. The whole lower floor was turned over for this affair and flags, bunting, flowers and palms, with pillars in the lobby and ball room wound with red, white and blue, made it a festive scene. Outside the hotel from the porte cochere hung the flags of the Allies with those of The Star-Spangled Banner. The General, with a long line of Army officials and their wives, received the immense number of invited guests, including about 600 of the Army, Navy, diplomatic corps and civilians. The 5th Infantry band and one of the Artillery bands furnished music. Preceding the reception many dinner parties were given at the hotel by and for the Service people, the largest one being given by Col. Charles B. Hagadorn in honor of General Edwards, having forty-eight guests, including the members of the General's staff and their wives, the commanding officers of the different Zone garrisons and their wives and a number of others. The General left the Panama end of the Isthmus at five o'clock Sunday afternoon, when at the station to bid him farewell were many from the Chamber of Commerce and the Union Club and officials of the British, American and Panamanian governments. The following morning a special train of six coaches crossed the Isthmus, carrying Army friends from all over the Zone to bid him good-bye and Godspeed. The Washington Hotel was crowded to its utmost with this great number who lunched there, the General being host for a party of fifty, the table decorations being an immense American flag made of red, white and blue flowers. After luncheon the special took all these friends to the pier from which the General sailed shortly afterward.

A few hours before the departure of the New York boat the steamer from New Orleans arrived, having on board Gen. Edward H. Plummer, who succeeds General Edwards as commanding general of this department, thus giving the two generals a chance to meet each other at least for a short time, and an opportunity for so many that will now be under General Plummer to meet him upon his arrival. He was given a hearty and cordial welcome to his new command. Accompanying General Edwards was his aid, Lieut. John W. Hyatt, and Col. George D. Deshon, M.C.

The Civil Service Commission at Washington, D.C., announces an examination for chief inspector of fuses, for men only. A vacancy at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., at \$3,000 a year, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications at the Frankford Arsenal and elsewhere will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and preliminary experience and responsible experience. A good common school education, an apprenticeship or preliminary training, either as a machinist or a toolmaker, and subsequent responsible experience in one or both of these lines of work, and at least one year of responsible experience in the manufacture of fuses, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday



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General Petain, who commanded the French army defending Verdun during the critical stages of the battle in February and March, 1916, is to be appointed Chief of Staff at the Ministry of War. The cabinet decided upon this at a meeting held April 29. The cabinet meeting was presided over by President Poincaré, and was held after a session of the war committee. After a general discussion it was determined to restore the post of Chief of Staff at the Ministry of War and confide the post to General Petain.

Following in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestor, Francis Deuber, a direct descendant of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," is now serving his country in the U.S. Marine Corps. Private Deuber's mother is a great granddaughter of the author of our national anthem, on the maternal side. Deuber's

resemblance to his renowned ancestor is said to be so noticeable that many who have seen the original Francis Scott Key picture have commented upon the remarkable likeness.

Oberlin M. Carter, a former captain in the U.S. Army who served a sentence in a Federal penitentiary for alleged graft in connection with the Government harbor project in Savannah, Ga., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Chicago, Ill., on April 28. Carter's liabilities are estimated at from \$125,000 to \$150,000. The Government is a creditor to the extent of \$74,419.66, the amount of a judgment obtained against Carter after years of litigation.

The Marine Recruiting League, an organization comprised of wives of Marine officers in New York city, opened headquarters at 500 Fifth avenue, New York city, last week. "Five thousand men for the United States Marine Corps" is their recruiting slogan. Mrs. David B. Wills, wife of Captain Wills, assistant paymaster, U.S. M.C., is in charge of the campaign.

Mr. George S. Sturgis, formerly of the well known firm of Hatfield and Sons, announces that he is now connected with George W. T. Dolling at 8 West Forty-fifth street, New York city. Mr. Sturgis has received so many requests from his old friends in the Services to make uniforms that he has decided to enter into the Army and Navy uniform tailoring business.

The Post Office Department requests that the public be cautioned not to place pasters or stickers showing the American flag on the envelopes or wrappers of mail matter in such manner that the flag may be defaced by the postmarking or cancelling stamps, also against the pasting of such stickers over the edges of folders, cards, etc.

"Curator of explosives" is a new term that may be added to the war-time vocabulary. At least, this is what a witty attendant in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city styles his job of inspecting all packages brought into the museum by visitors, a rule set in force since war was declared.

Don't you think Lee had a good army at Gettysburg? And there was not a conscript among them.—Speaker Clark.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. Conscription was established in the Southern States by the Confederate Congress April 16, 1862. So much for Champ Clark's history.—The New York World.

The Army is now charged with another responsibility, by the grocers this time. In explaining away the enormous rise in the price of beans retail purveyors of that article of food say glibly: "Oh well, you see, the Army

has bought up all the beans in sight and we can't get any more."

Gallant but absent-minded Scot (during a gas attack): "Crickey! That reminds me. A b'lieve A left the gas burnin' at home the day A joined up!"—Every Week.

British Tommy—Looks as if this 'ere war's a-goin' to finish, Charlie, an' then our — leaves will be knocked on the head altogether!—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

The name of the lieutenant of the American gun crew which sank a U-boat contains a warning to all German submarines: B. Ware.—New York World.

A company of cadets has been formed in the high school of Muskogee, Okla., with an enrolment of some eighty members.

Judging by the safe robberies, the burglars are also meeting nightly to drill.—New York Evening Mail.

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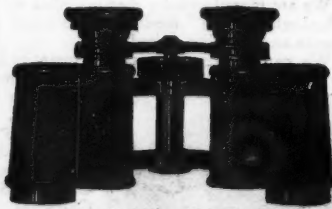
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